CRICKET CARAVAN-VIII

By Keith Miller And R. S. Whitingdon

THREE CRICKETERS FROM ENGLAND

Compton, Hutton & Edrich

W. Edrich

THE first time we met Denis Compton was at Lord's during the last stages of the Second World War. In his case, our first impressions have proved entirely correct. That first frank sunny smile told everything. It was soon followed by one of the gestures you see too seldom even on a cricket field.

When Denis passed the 60 mark that day he was beginning to puff like a hippopotamus. Being not in top cricket and foot-balling condition it was natural that he should be short of breath. When in the 60s, he hit a ball which seemed good for 2 runs. But when Denis had completed his first run, his partner was halfway through his second and the fieldsman was poised to throw at the end Denis was due to be at.

Knowing that somebody had to be run out Denis called "Come on," to his partner and muttered almost inaudibly to himself, "I've had it this time." He had, being run out by yards. That generous action was Compton and the best in cricket personified.

Denis hates publicity, though there are people no boubt not prepared to believe so. One night, in Leeds in 1945 three of us went to the dog-racing and were having a beer at the bar when a crowd recognised Compton and began to swarm round him and ask for his autograph. Denis looked as confused and bashful as a young schoolgirl.

Don's Hint

One of Denis' chief passions is classical music. Give him a gramophone and a set of records of Grieg's famous Concerto in A minor, and he will listen for hours. People who love good music are usually sensitive characters and Compton is no exception. When he was making the second of his dual centuries in the Fourth Test of 1947 at Adelaide Oval, he was approached at the end of an over by Don Bradman. Don said, "We have to use that pitch as well as you, you know, Denis."

Don was inferring, doubtless in that half-joking, half-serious way of his, that Denis, in running between wickets, had not kept to the edge of the wicket as much as he might have done. Being sensitive and the last person in the world to take an unfair advantage of an opponent Denis could not have overmuch appreciated a remark that perhaps could have been better expressed whether it was intended seriously or not.

During the trip to Australia on the "Stirling Castle" Denis spent half an hour every evening playing with the young children of the war-brides who were going out to rejoin their Australian husbands. He seemed to love playing with youngsters as much as do Sir Donald Bradman, Sidney Barnes and bachelor Ray Lindwall.

Such inclinations are good guid to character.

Aussies' Favourite

Certainly Denis is Australia's favourite English cricketer since the days of that lovable pair 'Pasty' Hendren and Maurice Tate. Brisbane fence-sitters do not offer boundary fieldsmen their last bottle of bear on a scorching Brisbane day in the middle of a girmly fought Test match, unless they have an especial liking for that fieldman.

And Denis, all credit to him, drank the beer and fielded even better.

When you are travelling around and about the cricketing world, discussion inevitably occurs as to who is the "Complete batsman." Apart from a weakness on the hook stroke, we think Len Hutton would top the poll.

When Herbert Sutcliffe forecast about fifteen years ago that Len would be a greater batsman than himself, greater even than Jack Hobbs, he could not have anticipated the coming of the Second World War, or the fracturing and subsequent bending and weakening of Len's left forearm. Even so Herbert has been far cut in his forecast.

DENIS COMPTON

Len Hutton and Bruce Mitchell, who are so alike in some of their strokesmanship their pad play and their moodiness, stand for the acme of refinement in batsmanship.

Hutton's character and personality have, of course never get across to the Australian public in the way Compton's and Edrich's have.

The Australians like Len but they don't feel that they really know him. There are however many old men, who frequent the Sydney cricket-ground every time a ball is bowled in seriousness there, who, if they don't know Hutton the man, simply worship Hutton the batsman. That is because Hutton in England's second innings of the Second Test between England and Australia in December, 1946, brought back to them more vivid memories of their beloved Victor Trumper than they had had for thirty years.

It is not usual for there to be a deathly hush when an English wicket falls in a Test match on an Australian cricket-ground. But when Hutton let his bat slip from his right hand and hit his leg stump, you would have thought Bradman had been bowled for nought. We wandered among the old men in the member's stands during lunch. Some of them were even criticising the Australian players for making what was a most justifiable appeal.

Spell Of Tragedy

But the spell of tragedy that hung over Sydney cricket-ground that day was only equalled in our experience by the day when warwounded Athold Rowan, after taking 9 Australian wickets for 19 at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, fell in agony on to the ground while trying to save his side with the bat.

Hutton had flashed the Australian bowling all over the ground to reach 25 in 9 minutes, 37 in 25. When he asked him what had bitten him, he smiled that smile and said, "Oh I just happened to be seeing them and hitting them in the middle." There must have been more behind it than that.

Athold Rowan couldn't say anything when his mishap occurred. He was suffering too much physical pain from his slipped cartilage and the fear that, after all his long years of struggling to refit himself for the Test arena, he had been so cruelly treated by fate in the very hour of his triumph.

Apart from his hooking weakness, which some English cri-

Len Hutton

cketrs contend existed even before he fractured his forearm, what other blemishes are there in Len's technique? Jack Fingleton exposed one in his book "Brightly Fades The Don". Len, in recent years, has pushed gingerly forward to many inswingers and off-spinners to which he would have done better to play back. A study of statistics will prove that Len has been vulnerable to Ian Johnson's off-spinners both in Australia and in England and that the fast inswinger has several times achieved penetration of Len's defences.

One of Len's most attractive strokes is "the stroke that Bradman couldn't play" the squarish drive forward of point. Oddly enough, Len often plays this from away-swingers without moving his feet to within six inches of the ball.

At Brisbane

Londoners should have been at Brisbane in 1946 to watch Bill taking the worst the Australian shock attack could shoot at him on a sticky wicket. Bill has not the batting genius of Compton & Hammond. He could not stay on that Brisbane pitch without being hit from ankle to Adam's apple. But he stayed—longer than Hammond, longer even than Compton..

Have you ever noticed that Ray Lindwall bowls far less bumpers at Bill than he does at Len Hutton? That is because Ray regards bumpers as a waste of time in Bill's case.

We Australians want to see Denis, Len and Bill in Australia again, and we are not too patriotic not to want to see them do well.

We know that more than half the crowd at the Third Test at Melbourne about the New Year in 1947 wanted England to win that match.

They wanted her to win, partly because Australia had already won two tests, but more so, in a host of cases because the plucky uphill battle Bill Edrich, Cyril Washbrook, Alec Bedser Douglas Wright and Norman Yardley were making at that time reminded them of the Battle of Britain and all that it stood for.—(WORLD COPYRIGHT)

NEXT WEEK: Willow Pattern

JET-PROPULSION IN DEEP SEA

Long before the invention of propelled planes, jet-propulsion was in full swing in the deep seas.

Cuttle-fish propel themselves forward by expelling a jet of water from a "funnel" Their breathing forces the water through their funnel which is provided with a valve permitting exit but preventing intake. The admission of water is by an expanding membrane known as a mantle and entrance is through the gills.

PROBE INTO 'SECOND SIGHT' AND 'SIXTH SENSE'

IS MIND READING ART OR FRAUD?

- *Mentalists' Trick*
- *Is How To Make The Obvious*
- *Seem Incredible*

A woman rose. She was a plainly dressed, dignified woman obviously awed by what was happening.

"Madame" asked the performer, "have you ever seen me before?"

"No" she answered, quietly.

"Has there at any time been any communication between us in any way, shape, or form?"

She laughed nervously. "Of course not, I came here tonight because I didn't believe what I had heard over the radio. I wanted to see for myself".

"Please don't laugh" said the mentalist. "This is serious. I get some initials now. They seem to be S.L. But I feel they are not yours. They belong to someone close to you. You are thinking of the name Stephen Laurent—that's the name of your husband, is it not?"

The woman gasped.

Other flashes more startling even than these came to the mentalist: the names of her children, the street number of her house, the nature of her husband's business. Finally, to top the succession of wonders, he beamed his X-ray vision through the leather sides of her pocketbook and read numbers with which even she was unfamiliar—numbers on her driver's license and social-security card.

Astounding isn't it? If you had been present at that broadcast, you would have been convinced that mind reading was a demonstrated fact. You would have looked on the mentalist as a human wonder; and it probably would never have occurred to you to ask yourself why a man of such extraordinary gifts should be an entertainer and not a military genius, presidential adviser, or tycoon.

As a matter of fact, this man does have extraordinary gifts—but as an artist, not as a mind reader. His power lies in making the obvious seem incredible. For behind his act, as behind most spectacular feats of implied clairvoyance, telepathy, or 'mentalism', is a gimmick as simple as the push button that switches current to your doorbell.

Does It Exist?

It is difficult to find a person who won't tell you that he 'knows' that such a thing as mind reading exists because he saw a performance of this kind and saw for himself things that could not possibly have been the result of trickery. "He never saw me before in his life" is the common rationalization. "How could he have known those things about me?" And no matter how you try to explain away what seemed to have happened, the believer will tell you, "It was not that way at all; Swami Shishkabab did something altogether different". All of which is a matter of amusement—and considerable profit—to a professional magician.

The gimmicks. There are hundreds of gimmicks. In the case of a certain radio act, it is the United States mail. To obtain tickets to the broadcast, it it necessary to write to the studio. All the "mentalist" has to to do is select a random the names of twenty or thirty people to whom tickets are sent. He puts a private investigator on their trail a few days before the performance. Perhaps the only thing that is really amazing is the amount of information about a person an investigator can get from a local retail credit association.

At the broadcast, the mentalist is not required to apply occult "mental powers"; he has only to use his eyes. Spread out before him on filing cards, or on the pad on which he dramatically jots down his "impression", is enough information to fill a miniature Who's Who. Once a preselected person has identified himself by acknowledging as his own one of the key telephone numbers the mentalist has him spotted; the rest is as mechanical as reading charges against a culprit in traffic court.

On a recent radio broadcast, a professional "mentalist", or "mind reader", put his hand to his head and announced, "I sense a number..... it seems to be a telephone number. It is linked to the letters P.L. .could that be Plaza? I have it now . . the whole number . . . Plaza 2-2670. Is there someone in the audience thinking of that number?" writes Robert W. Marks in the "Cosmopolitan".

Gifted Showman

The term "mind reading" is generally used to mean both telepathy (the interchange of thoughts directly between one mind and another) and clairvoyance (the "seeing" by means of a "sixth sense" of objects out of the range of normal sight). The word "mentalist" if used losely today to designate all the various types of miracles-of-the-mind practitioners, including the often superbly gifted showmen who specialize in what magicians call "mental acts".

Although many scientists concede the possibility that under certain conditions the brain could emit some type of radiation similar in nature to radio waves, science has not yet established any generally accepted ability of the mind to operate beyond the scope of the ordinary five senses.

American mentalists are of two distinct types. Both use time-worn techniques to deceive the gullible, one for purposes of fraud, the other for entertainment.

The so-called clairvoyant operates sometimes in a carnival tent, sometimes from a restaurant table or private office. For a fee, he proposes to use his mental powers to guide your course of action. There are about eight to ten thousand of these bunko artists now in practice, at rates ranging from a small tip to a hundred dollars or more per consultation. Many naive people, who gamble in Wall Street or involve themselves in a variety of small business manipulations, will not take a single decisive step without a prior talk with one of these "psychic" counselors.

Skilled Performer

The other, the entertainer, is an honest, often highly skilled performer, who practises his legerdemain in full view of the public eye, promising to mystify but not necessarily to deceive. What he demonstrates is a skill and technique sometimes little short of genius.

There are several hundred mentalists of this order performing nightly in the theatres and clubs of the larger cities. Among them are great technicians and great showmen, including Dr. Franz Polgar, who is, in addition, one of the world's most adroit hypnotists; Dunninger, a master mentalist, once an indefatigable exposer of psychic frauds; and Myrus, a brilliant and almost unbelievably accomplished showman.

For the most part, mentalism is hard and unprofitable work. It is true that headline performers can earn up to two thousand dollars a week in radio or in the better night clubs. But only a few top names, such as Dunninger or Myrus, can demand this kind of money; others have to be content with a succession of banquet, convention, and resort bookings that pay from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars per date. Because the performer pays his own traveling expenses, these dates have to be spotted across the country like beads on a necklace to enable him to end a season in the black.

"It's a terrible business," one mentalist once told me. "You're always away from home, always under a strain—because any night something may go wrong—and when a season is over, where are you?"

Variety

There are a variety of basic mind-reading routines. The simpler ones can be found in any encyclopedia of magic. The more baffling ones are sold by magic stores at prices ranging make their acts more mystifying and more difficult to expose, most professional from one to one thousand dollars. To mentalists use a dozen or more routines. In general, however, the techniques depend on one or more of three basic operations: switching of written material, communication with confederates, and boning up on the victim before putting on the act.

Take the case of the folded-paper routine. This is one of the simplest of all acts. Once you have read this page you can do it yourself—with no practice whatever. Here is how it is used by a magician who performs regularly in the supper room of a swank New York hotel:

The magician—let's call him "Loki"—asks each patron to write a question on a piece of paper, fold the paper, and drop it into a basket that is kept in full view of the audience. "Now," says Loki, reaching into the basket and taking a paper at random, "I will these papers without unfolding them and answer each question."

He puts the first piece of paper to his head. "A lady who signs herself P.V. wants to know if her husband will arrive from Chicago tomorrow, and, if so, on what train?" He pauses a moment and then goes on. "Yes, madame, he will arrive. He is taking the Twentieth Century."

Please Confirm

Loki then looks around triumphantly. "Will the lady who wrote that please confirm that what I have read is correct?" A fashionably dressed girl in the centre of the room calls out, "That is exactly what I wrote."

Loki beams, "Thank you very much." Meanwhile he has opened the paper to verify his own work, and ostentatiously tears it to bits. He proceeds with the next paper, which, as I suppose, is yours. He reads your question correctly with the same flourishes, given an answer, and goes on to another.

The explanation is as simple as ABC. The first paper he held to his forehead was really yours, not the girl's who pretended to confirm it. The girl was a stooge. When he opened the paper before tearing it up, he had your question spread out in front of his eyes. The paper he pretended was yours was the next person's—and so on. Loki was always one question ahead. His answers were pure guesses, and when combined with appropriate patter, who was to say whether he was right or wrong?

But Loki could not earn his reputed two thousand a week for this alone; something more spectacular is required, and Loki is prepared to produce it. At the table next to you is someone you know well, a Mrs. Van Huesen.

As you watch, Loki goes over to her table. He bows to her graciously. "Do you still doubt the power of clairvoyance?" he asks.

Embarrassed

Mrs. Van Huesen is embarrassed at being questioned so directly, but she tries to say something polite that will still show her sceptisim. "Your act is very impressive," she answers, "but I know that there must be a trick to it somewhere."

"If I were to read your mind would you still think it was a trick?"

"Of course not. But I don't think you can read my mind—I don't believe in mind reading."

"Very well," says Loki, "I will tell you some things. You are worried. It seems to be about someone close. I think it is your daughter. She is not with you now. She's away somewhere . . . I feel it is New England. She's been ill. You were afraid of pneumonia—but it's not pneumonia. She's all right now. Someone is to bring her to you this week-end. His name is John."

Mrs. Van Huesen turns to her husband. "This man is unbelievable! How could he have known that? It's impossible!" Astounded himself, Mr. Van Huesen hands Loki a five-dollar tip. You, at the next table, hearing what has gone on, are astounded yourself.

Of course, what you had no way of knowing, and what Mrs. Van Huesen has forgotten, is that an hour earlier, while the waiter was busily arranging the silver and pouring water in the glasses, she herself had been talking over her problems with her husband. The waiter was all ears. When he went to the kitchen, he jotted the basic facts on a piece of paper that he later delivered to Loki. The master mind gave him, as he did all the w...

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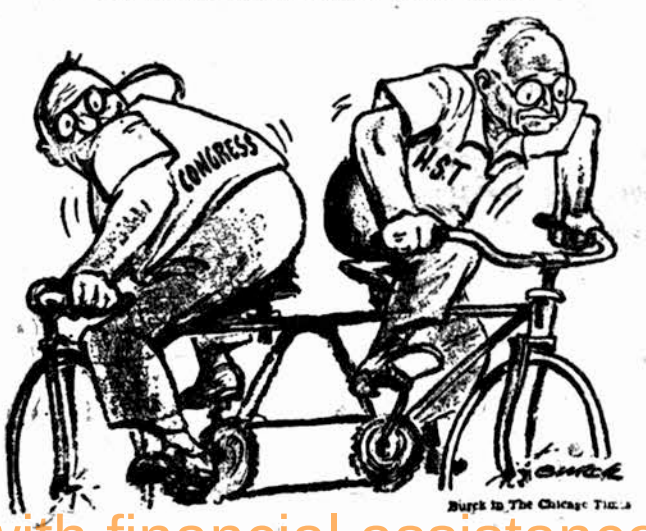
"ON A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO"



Burck in The Chicago Tim...

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IN NASIK OF EPIC FAME

Will Congress Session Make History?

BY G. V. CHANDWADKAR

THE Congress Working Committee at its meeting held at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence in Delhi at the end of April last chose Nasik as the venue for the next session of the Congress.

This will be the thirteenth regular session to be held in the State of Bombay, the last one being the Haripura Congress in February, 1938.

The State of Bombay can proudly claim that it acted host to the very first session, as well as to the first session after the country became a Republic—which was held among villagers as per the wish of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to bring the Congress to the very door of the villager.

Attainment of political freedom opens up a new era of construction in which the Congress must play a historic role and for this, in a predominently agricultural country like India, the need for trained and disciplined constructive attitude, even that of a villager, cannot be much stressed.

Congress has done well in choosing Nasik—the Benares of the Deccan where Hindus seek self-purification—as the venue of its next session and our political pilgrims who rule the country from New Delhi, have an opportunity of wahing their sins—if—any—of omissions and commissions and turn a new leaf in the nation's history.

The holy place of Nasik needs no introduction to an average Hindu who knows its association with Rama, hero of that great epic, Ramayana, who, legend has it, stayed in "Dandakaranya", on the left bank of the Godavari, near Nasik, for some time during his 14-year exile, 'vanavas', along with his wife, Sita and his younger brother, Lakshman.

Location

Situated on a table land of about 2,000 ft. above sea level, 107 miles on the north-eastern line of the G.I.P. Railway from Bombay and 117 miles by the famous Bombay-Agra Road, the town of Nasik is the head quarters of Nasik district. Nasik Road is its station and the town is about 6 miles from it, on the northern side, connected now by State Transport buses which ply regularly on the tarred road that joins it all the 24 hours and carry a person for a trifle of annas four. In the early days, the town was connected with the rail line by a light tramway, drawn by a pair of horses, which is now only a myth. Like Bombay and Delhi,but for different reasons, namely, owing to the great number of pilgrims who visit its shrines, the population of Nasik varies much at different times of the year. The partition of the country has contributed considerably to the swelling of the population of the place which,

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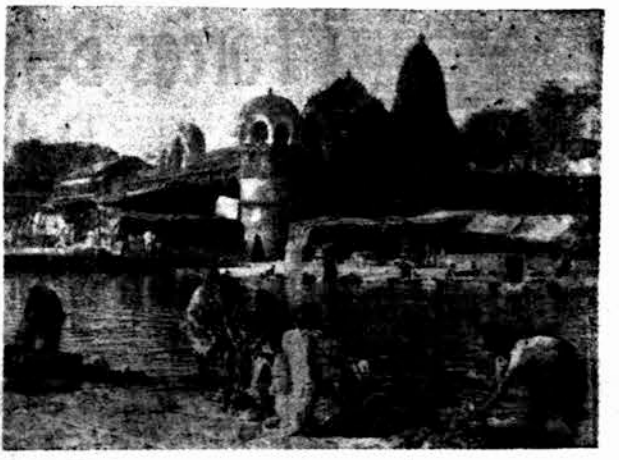
WASHING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE



Holy waters of the Godavari wash not merely men's sins but also the clothes and pots of Nasik house-wives.

T-BOMB AND KOREA

BY GEORGE CATLIN

THE Korean eruption is but an outward sign of a disease that threatens the whole body of the world, says Professor George Catlin, author and publicist in Britain and America. Manpower and mechanics, although important, cannot by themselves supply a cure for the Western forces who find their strength sapped by the successes of Communism in Asia—and by the thousands of believers in the Kremlin doctrines in Western countries, too. The basic source of failure is that the West either does not possess a faith as strong as that of its opponent, or that, possessing that faith, it cannot articulate it. The man who is most right today is General Eisenhower, says Professor Catlin, for Eisenhower says that the most powerful bomb today is the T-bomb-the Truth Bomb. And it is into the construction of that weapon that we should put the best scientific brains in the world.

EVEN at this stage some conclusions of profit to ourselves can be drawn from the campaign in Korea. The first is that, although we may scarcely know its place on the map, the Korean peasant can disturb the plans of great nations. For one thing, he is quite prepared to die. That is a very comfortable thought for many people.

It is man-power and blood, not atomic gadgets, that settle the fate of nations. It was man-power that settled the fate of Hitler's Germany at Stalingrad. It is man-power which the East commands in "expendable millions." Korea is but the fringe of those millions.

We are now at the greatest turn of history since Marathon. Athens defeated Darius and his slave-drivers at Marathon because Athens had leaderships. But today the Kremlin-directed millions do not lack able leadership. But today the Kremlin-directed thousand raw American recruits in Korea do much about it.

Korea has shown that, even when we come to gadgets, there can be shocking incompetence. Over-busy arms salesmen have supplied a jet-fighter too fast for its job. But when we come to tanks, by some ironic oddity the greatest producing country in the world, full of disarmament and economy campaigns, has not supplied a tank equal to the Stalin III.

Gadgets can be an excuse for elected politicians to fail to call up battle-trained troops, but the gadgets themselves, at the critical moment, are lacking. Not for the first time Western democracy has lived in a land of comfortable dreams and of criminal optimism, believing that "all would be well on the night." Time is not on our side, for scientific secrets with spies about are a depreciating asset.

ACTION PICTURE

An armourer fuses bombs in the bomb-bay of a "B-29 Superfortress" for a raid on Korea.

Deeper Cause Of Troubles

There is, however, a far deeper cause of our troubles at work than any of these. As I have said earlier, Bolshevism (the correct term, unless we want to confuse our minds like Mr. Kingsley Martin and the Dean of Canterbury) has much to offer the people of the East, immemorially acustomed to dictatorship, who have so little anyhow. Stalin has chosen his ground most cleverly—Stalin who can offer the Korean, in the phrase of Lenin, "Bread and electricity"—and land reform.

Bolshevism is not deflected from its course by any desire to placate merchants in Shanghai or Hong Kong: it is after bigger things. Its opponents have lost their great chance to put a Tennessee Valley plan into operation on the Yangtse, so that Chiang could have the credit of giving bread and electricity to the masses—our ally, Chiang, who was asked to go to India to rouse the Indian troops against Hitler and fascism.

The great Stalinist game is one of "gaining face." "Gain of face" in Korea means frightened hearts in Germany and Yugoslavia. And when Middle Europe has gone, Eurasia belongs to the Kremlin. The siege of the Americas is a mere matter of time.

Is the situation indeed so grave? Would it not be better if the United Nations climbed down a little; admitted Mao; behaved more "reasonably"; and asked Generalissimo Stalin to use his good grace and influence to give the West the place it wants? Or ask Mao?

An Alternative Policy

There is an alternative policy in the East. India and the Philippines illustrate it. It is to arouse a nationalism in the East which has no wish to see any extension of Kremlin centralizing power. It is to preach that self-government is better than Red Fascism.

These proposals bring us, however, to the core of the whole matter. For long both Russians and Americans have been in charge of Korea with an almost free field in their respective areas. The Soviets offered the Korean people a new Koran, a doctrine; also they stoc[illegible]

The Americans supported an old-type politician and, neglecting their own tanks, amicably put a little rice from Uncle Sam's great store into the poor Korean's rice-bowl. Perhaps the

(Continued on page 28)

NOT BANDITRY, BUT

Forces Behind Malayan Rebellion

BY S. H. I. KANWAR

TIMES have changed since 1942, and there has been a radical change in the political outlook of the Malayans. People do not view the British policy of divide and rule with favour any more.

The British having recognised Communist China, the whole policy in Malaya will have to change in view of the new situation thus created Since China is Communist, it goes without saying that the majority of Chinese nationals in Malaya are Commnnist citizens, if not by choice, but surely in principle. Will they fight against their kith and kin amongst the guerillas? Should they swing their sympathy completelv over to the Communist insurgents the British will find themselves in a terrific jam.

They will then have to decide whether to rush in further reinforcements or to abandon the colony. Whether Malaya will be held for long by the British is a question which history will answer in time.

MUCH water has flown down the Perak River in Malaya since the commencement of the disturbances in the Malay Peninsula nearly two years ago. During this period the country has been in the grip of banditry and terrorism, unheard in its history before, since Sir Francis Lght planted the Union Jack in Pulao Pinang in 1786. Before one can fully understand and appreciate the underlying reasons for the outbreak of the disturbances and why they have persisted for such a long period, one has to get down to hard facts, and before one can do that, one has to study the historical background of Malaya.

The life of the British planters has has never been fully exposed before. Paid high salaries coupled with every amenity of modern comfort, they were envied by even the Malay aristocracy in the country. Living in palatial bungalows with a host of servants to answer their slightest bidding, the planters have formed themselves into a separate society. Possessing a superiority complex and a peculiar condescending nature, they have been disliked by their fellow countrymen at home. Using the fruits of their long experience of the conditions in the country, they have been clever enough to dominate the political trends in Malaya to such an extent that with a powerful backings of their capitalist bosses in England, who have been strong enough to pull strings in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, they have virtual control of the Government of Malaya.

It has been said that drinking is a vice and a human weakness. If there is anyone who is most addicted to this vice it is the Englishman in Malaya, and particularly so the planters.

Is it to be wondered then, that stories have eked out to the papers in England, of planters having doubtful relations with Chinese and Eurasian taxi-dancers and cabaret girls. Whether one calls this immorality or call it "innocent fun" which sounds more respectable, the reader should judge for himself. The fact remains that the planters in particular and the British in general have made themselves a none too friendly crowd.

Of the British officials in the Government, it must be said that they are a much better set, and view the planters' orgies of wine and women with a certain amount of reserved opinion. To openly vindicate their opinion might spell disaster for their career, and therefore they are more careful. However much this may be the case, the British whether planters or otherwise have one characteristic in common. They are the gods descended from heaven who have been specially chosen to look after the Malays whom they rule under a cleverly devised system.

In fairness to them, it must be stated that British officials have always shown sympathetic consideration to the Chinese and Indians provided what they concede does not clash with their interests, and the so-called "protection of Malay interests".

Chinese Dominate Malaya

How many people in the world know that the Chinese had contact with Malaya as far back as 2500 years B.C., ever since they learnt the use of the mariner's compass? Chinese sailors and adventurers aid pregular calls to the Malayan World, so history relates. When Marco Polo visited the Malayan Archipolago about the year 1290, it is recorded that Chinese pirates had lairs in many East Indian Islands and Singapore.

They had realised the value of the country's resources and trade long before the British had even the idea of the existence of Malaya. Due to country and the Malays being of a the prevailing conditions in the care-free nature, the Chinese embedded themselves into its economic and social life.

Ever since the British arrived on the scene to exploit the country, the Chinese became greatly in demand as labourers in the tin mines of Malaya, and as the tin mines developed their number increased so much, that today they form the bulk of the population in the country. In the last census of 1947, it was found that the Chinese formed 45 per cent numbering 2,611,397 out of a total population of 5,813,836. In fact the Chinese outnumbered all the foreign races put together.

In contrast with the Malays, the Chinese are active and hardworking. Thus they not only form the economic backbone of the country, but also share a major part of the business with the Europeans. Being highly, organised as a community, the Chinese possess a powerful voice in the economic life of the country. As a matter of fact, the Chinese community is so firmly embedded in the social structure of the country that a section of the community call themselves "straits Chinese". There has occasionally been a certain amount of friction between the Straits Chinese and their other brethern, for the former consider themselves to be of higher status, being better educated and more advanced in many respects. Two factors have however caused them to shed off this attitude to a great extent, firstly the nationalist policy of the late Chinese Government under Chiang Kai Shek, who had dined into the ears of all overseas Chinese the benefit of patriotism to their fatherland; and secondly they have been drawn together against the immigration policy of the Malayan Government, which though outwardly seeking to protect Malay interests has in actual fact has been directed to the detriment of the Chinese in Malaya.

Secret Societies

Secret organisations and societies have always existed amongst the Chinese for a long time, sponsored by political parties in China and abroad, one of the most notable amongst those being the Malayan Chinese Communist Party which has been operating in Malaya for a long period. Between 1918 and 1941, many of the old Chinese societies and organisations had commenced to develop into trade unions, and rightly or wrongly their development was encouraged by the British rulers. Chinese labour taking advantage of trade union legislation passed in 1940 found a golden opportunity to consolidate its position. This progress was however marred by the Jap invasion of the country in December in 1941.

Before the advent of World War II, the Malayan Chinese were generally loyal to the British, one of the exceptions being the Malayan Chinese Communist Party who for over twenty years preceding 1940 had worked underground. Indeed they were a thorn in the side of the Malayan Police and a headache to the British. If there had been any doubt existing as to whether the Malayan Chinese Communist Party was sponsored by their overlords in Moscow, that doubt has virtually disappeared now.

When the Japs invaded Malaya, the bulk of the Chinese population were more or less loyal to the British.

It was a blunder on the part of the British not to have made use of the Chinese man-power fully against the Japs. This is because the British have always been unduly suspicious of the Chinese. In actual fact, the British found staunch rivals in the Chinese in the field of enterprise in almost every sphere.

Therefore the British have throughout endeavoured to consolidate their own position for the exploitation of the country and in the back of their minds have been scared of what they have termed as the Yellow Peril.

Anti-Japanese Spearhead

During the Jap occupation of Malaya, the Chinese were the main object of their oppression due to the long standing enmity between China and Japan. The Chinese were the people who consequently formed the bulk of the Malayan Peoples Anti-Jap Army (M.P.A.J.A.). However it must be stated that the majority of the M.P.A.J.A. guerillas were communists, who had come out in the open, because Russia had declared itself on the side of the Allies to combat and crush the armed might of Japan. And furthermore the M.P.A.J.A. were assisted by the Allies with food supplies, weapons and ammunition.

Within a few weeks of the re-occupation of Malaya by the now victorious British, some time had elapsed before they could establish stable

(Continued on Page 21)

No Support To British "Shooting War"

Chinese, Malays & Others Discontented

"TRUMAN TOUR"

Knott in the Dallas Morning News

A POPULAR FRONT

THROUGH TYPICAL MALAYAN JUNGLE

A Malayan regiment formation marching single file through the jungle path towards a bandit camp in Bentong, Pahang State.

THEY BURN IT ALL!

Bandit equipment and clothing being burnt by a Malaya soldier, while the other looks on.

20 YEARS TO END TROUBLE IN MALAYA!

British Fight Elusive Bandits

BOMBERS PLASTER TEN SQUARE MILES BUT FIND NO HUMANS!

BY V. C. NATARAJAN

Twelve 'Brigands' and 'Tempests' are roaring through the misty skies in the early hours of the morning over thick impenetrable jungle. The pilots scan through their operational maps and are soon at a place marked for bombing and strafing.

These planes of the Royal Air Force stationed in Malaya are carrying out one of their regular sorties in the combined army and air force hunt for bandits.

For a whole day, in one instance, they blasted an area of about ten square miles in North Kedah. When the land forces moved in to comb the area, they found nothing but crevices and uprooted trees; there was no sign of human habitation.

As one officer said, it was "an utter disappointment for all of us".

No Front

There is no front in Malaya; there is no spear-head; there is no theatre operations. This is how a staff officer attached to Malaya District Army Hcadquarters described the situation in the Archipelago.

For purposes of the anti-bandit operations, Malaya has been divided into several sub-districts and army stations, but up to date there has been the no "battle" between British curity forces and the bandits.

A question that is frequenly asked is: "How long will it take for the British armed forces to wipe out the bandits?"

There's no answer to it. Probably, the nearest answer was given by one Chinese editor in Penang: "Not for another twenty years will the British be able to check the bandits."

The British version of banditry in Malaya is on these lines:

There are about 3,000 active bandits who belong to the Malayan Communist Party's "People's Army". These Chinese bandits once belonged to the anti-Japanese resistance forces during the last world war.

Though there is no evidence of open sympathy of the Chinese intelligentsia or the masses for the Chinese Communists and their bandit forces, there is the total absence of co-operation between the Chinese population and the security forces engaged in fighting the bandits.

"Modus Operandi"

The local population, whether they be Chinese, Malay or Indian, are too much in fear of their lives and properties that they dare not give any information about bandit formations, movements or camps.

Quite, often an informant has been husband before he could reach the police. In some cases, an informant is able to give information, but not being given sufficient protection, he is killed; or his family is molested or property burned and looted.

Again, there is another difficulty. The bandits do not stick to one place; they are constantly on the move and the mountainous jungle terrain provides the best cover for their movements from one place to another.

A day's operation in the thick jungle off Bentong in Pahang state gives one an idea. One day, a detachment of the Malay Regiment set out on a lonely jungle path to a spot where a bandit camp was supposed to be located. After hours of marching through the scorching sun, the troops found a few tents, some supplies and cooking utensils with fires burning; but the birds had flown. The detachment spread itself out but their efforts were in vain. After destroying all the bandits' equipment, they returned—only to be ready next day for another search in the jungle.

Sometimes, for days troops in battle-dress with bren-guns and tommy-guns at the ready plod their way through marshes, infested with mosquitoes and stinging insects, hoping to find a bandits' nest. Gradually, they are a bit tired out, and they relax! From somewhere in the jungle, there comes a shiper's bullet, and the party is one less. The forces again spread out, but nowhere is the sniper or his party to be found.

Another example of the bandits' daring is the raid they carried out in an estate sixteen miles from Kuala Lumpur. A group of 20 bandits armed with rifles and handgrenades surrounded a group of plantation workers houses and warned them not to stir out.

The bandits went next to three kilns in the estate and set them on fire before the warning siren shrilled through the air, the bandits had disappeared.

There are many workers who will give you an eye-witness account of the bandits' depredations; but not one come forward and identify a bandit. If they do so, the bandits will not spare them.

Forced Northward

Today, the bandits are slowly but steadily being forced northward in a direction from Johore State which will ultimately end up with the Siamese border. The task is not easy.

There are hundreds of pockets of these bandits—who when they find it too hot, mingle with the population and are no more to be heard of for some time.

One of the most affected states is Pahang, while yet another is Kedah on the north. British Intelligence reports say that there is also infiltration of Chinese Communists via Siam through the hill tracts into Kedah and Kelantan and some times Perak. But the flow is not so much due to security measures taken by the Federal Government as due to the co-operation of the Siamese border police.

Casualties

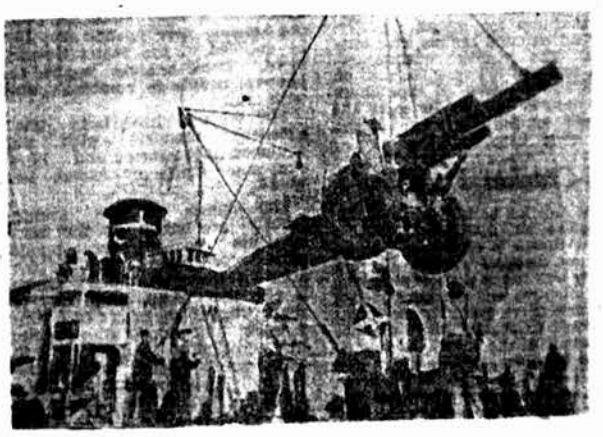
Total casualties of British, Malay and Gurkha forces during the emergency period have been surprisingly few. The number of officers killed was 27, while wounded numbered nearly 20. The number of other ranks killed in operations was over 200 while those injured exceed 300.

According to official estimates, the bandits suffered nearly, 1,000 killed and nearly as many or more injured in operations.

A British staff officer explained that it was difficult to give a correct estimate of those wounded, since those injured were carried away by the bandits themselves. Not infrequently, there were fresh graves found in the vicinity of operations indicating that most of the injured were not given proper medical attention and were left to die and later buried unceremoniously!

Maj. Donald G. B. Harvey, Director of Public Relations, Malaya District Command, in a summing up of the situation said:

"We have got an uphill task here. We have the necessary forces here, but we have not the necessary co-operation from the local population. We are prepared for a regular battle, but the bandits are always shy of such fighting. The troops are in extremely in good spirits; but they are in foreign country which they have to study and learn the terrain; there are two factors which count in this campaign—time and the people".



The United States is sending arms to Europe. The latest consignment recently arrived in Antwerp, Belgium.

U. S. 'Secret Weapon'?

'Nerve Gas' To Paralyse Enemy Forces

BY S. N. S.

EVERYTHING is fair in war and love. Apparently it is the end that counts, not the means. A war can be fought with nerves or gas; but if one stroke can bring down two naturally, it will be preferred. The latest trends indicate an attempt to combine nerves and gas in one. It is the development of a new 'nerve gas,' that will paralyse armies. Paralysis of nations is expected to follow.

Considerable interest is centred round the revelation that a new nerve gas is the latest addition to the arsenal of America. The Chief of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, said recently at Detriot, that "the new nerve gas will shatter the foe's will to fight." He hastened to assure, however, that the new weapon would never be used save for retaliation. A bitter war is on in Korea. Though attempts are being made to localise it, will it develop into a major conflagration? In such a contingency will the world witness a recurrence of gas warfare?

Protocol Is No Protection

The use of harmful gases is held contrary to international obligations. At the Hague Peace Conference in 1899, the assembled nations pledged themselves not to resort to gas warfare. The Hague Convention of 1907 forbode the use of poison and poisonous arms.

Curiously enough some nations interpreted this to mean that gases did not come within its scope. The first world war bears evidence for this strange logic. But at Versailles and at the Washington Conference it was clearly held that gas warfare was illegal.

The Geneva Protocol of 1925 was ratified by about 50 nations and it must not be forgotten that United States and Japan refused to accept it. In spite of international Conventions Italy gassed Ethiopia and Japan used gas against China. Contrary to expectations, the second world war did not witness an orgy of gas. It is learnt, on high military authority, that Hitler, probably in 1944, could have offset allied air superiority, with V-bombs filled with toxics. Why didn't he do it? Quite apart from warnings issued by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1943 and 1944 that gas would be met with gas, he knew the tremendous potentialities of the allies in gas warfare and possibly avoided repercussions of nasty type.

Orgy Of Gas

The use of irritant and poisonous substances to diminish enemy resistance is old. The Greeks used to burn enormous quantities of sulphur and pitch in sieges. With a favourable wind, the gases issuing out reached the enemy lines and menaced them.

During the siege of Sebastapol in 1855, Lord Dundold suggested the burning of sulphur in huge quantities; the suggestion was however rejected. Other uses of gas off and on are on record during the middle ages but gas warfare could be said to have reached a climax in the first world war.

The Germans for the first time, on October 27, 1914, used at Neuve Chapelle, shrapnel containing irritant substances. Later they employed tear gas on the Russian Front in the beginning of 1915. Again in April that year, they tried a new device of letting loose chlorine on a four mile front at Langemark. The Allies took time to combat this poison gas and five months later paid the Germans back in the same coin. The Germans this time answered with a devilish thing, phosgene, in December 1915 and in two years' time this deadly weapon became the order of the day. A more deadly weapon in mustard gas was brought to the fore in 1917 and because of its persistent nature took a heavy toll of combatants on either side, which reached a gaping total of 800,000. The last in the line of death dealers was diphenylchlorarsine, which caused a terrific havoc.

Gases And Cases

Poison gases vary in character and degree of danger produced. The type of stuff like, phosgene, is enough, one in 5 million, to cause long damage. Tear gas renders vision impossible and has also been used in our country to dispell unwanton crowds. There are the sensory irritants which affect the delicate tissues of the eye, nose and throat.

Lingering death comes from the use of mustard gas where action is delayed and causes inflammation, blisters of the skin and respiratory organs. The last category is the paralysants. It is known that prussic acid, a deadly poison, is used and even a concentration of one in two thousand causes death by instantaneous effect on the nervous system.

The latest bug-bear that has been announced is a nerve gas, which is supposed to paralyse the nervous system and crack the power of resistance of the enemy. Details regarding the new gas are shrowded in mystery and conjectures are unlikely to hit the mark.

After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, America stepped up the bid for gasses and gas fighting equipment. Throughout the War, intelligence reports received by the United States revealed that Germany was capable of fighting a war of gases. Actually in 1942, she was producing new nitrogen mustards called "Stickstofflosten" and America geared up the tempo in home production of poisons to retaliate if need be. Elaborate tests of nearly 1,500 compounds were conducted at Chicago Toxicity Laboratory.

Newer projectiles for the liberation of gases were evolved. The most important of them all is a 4.2 inch chemical mortar, which was unknown in 1942, tested in 43 and perfected in 44. The remarkable fact about this weapon is that it is capable of delivering greater weight of shell in relation to its own weight. The Chemical Warfare service, in addition, developed smoke screens to deny enemy observation. Defence aspects of the war were thoroughly mastered and intensive training was given to all combat troops and also to civilians. Gas masks to give better performance were evolved and formed part of the regular kit of any G. I. Micky Mouse masks for children were produced and suitable masks for animals in the front, like the horse and the dog, were got ready. Huge machines for collective protection of all essential centres were established. The chemical warfare service in 1945 had nearly 65,000 men on the job and involved an expenditure of 624 million dollars. In short the stage was set for a strange drama, which never happened.

Will-Cracker For Asia?

Today America is fully equipped for gas warfare. Mr. Auliffe has pointed out that Russia is exploiting German experts on chemical warfare. He said that, "we may not be the sole possessors of the offensive and defensive secrets of the new nerve gas." The nerve gas is supposed to shatter the will not the economy of the enemy. In view of this can it be supposed, that this new will-cracker will be used in the event of another global war? The Atom was tried in Asia. Will unfortunate Asia again figure as the experimental ground for this new nerve gas?

'EAST GERMAN POLICE FORCE'

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ROLE OF EVENING SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

Gateway To Workers For Entry To Colleges

BY A. SOLOVYEV

EVENING schools were opened in the USSR soon after the establishment of the Soviet state, for the purpose of giving the possibility for a secondary education to people denied this opportunity under the Tsarist regime. The evening schools were designated for adults who could not attend the ordinary schools for children.

The overwhelming majority of the students in these schools were employed in production, in farming or in different offices and institutions. Naturally, they could attend school only in their leisure time. That is why these schools became known as evening schools for adults. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens received a secondary education in these schools and entered colleges. As time went by, the significance of these schools began to wane, since the new generation of children of workers, peasants and intellectuals had every possibility for attending the regular schools in Soviet times. But the significance of these schools has risen after the war.

During the Second World War many minors interrupted their studies and went to work in the factories, mills and farms. Further more, in the temporarily occupied districts the youth was deprived of its opportunities for an education.

In order to enable these young people to receive a secondary education a vast chain of evening schools were opened in 1943 by decision of the Soviet Government. These schools enable the young people to combine work with study.

The schools have been given excellent premises with well equipped laboratories and libraries, and stuffs of expert teachers.

The classes in the evening schools are based on the same curricula as in the regular schools for children and the duration of the educational process is also the same—seven and ten years. Classes are held 4 or 5 times a week, four hours an evening. In addition to studies in the class, special hours are assigned for individual consultations which may be had by the students in the evening free from classes. Tuition in the evening schools is free of charge. They exist at all the big industrial enterprises, as well as at the collective and state farms. The schools are in the charge of the respective Ministries of Education of the Union Republics.

More than a million young people are now attending evening schools.

The experience of these schools has revealed their great vitality and important role in promoting the progress of secondary education among adults. The students are successfully combining study with work in production, or agriculture, and their graduates make good progress in the technical colleges and universities.

More than 80,000 young workers and collective farmers graduated from the evening schools in 1949 in the Russian Federation alone. Twenty thousand young men and women received a seven-year and ten-year schooling in Moscow region since the establishment of the evening schools. Three hundred young men and women graduated with distinction receiving the award of gold or silver medals.

Managers of industry and trade union leaders assist the schools and their students in creating the most favourable condition for studies. The students receive (in addition to their annual holidays) an extra leave of 15 to 20 days for the examination period, drawing their pay at state expense.

The graduates of the evening schools are entitled to the same rights as the graduates of the regular schools. They have the right to enter any specialised high school or college.

Let me cite the example of Evening High School No. 44 of Krasnopresnensky District of Moscow. Many of this year's graduates of this school have already made up their minds as to their future speciality and they are impatiently looking forward to the opening of the new college term. Vladislav Levanevsky wants to be a mechanical engineer, to build machine tools for Socialist industry.

The Soviet young men and women can safely indulge in dreams about any speciality, because these dreams come true in the Land of Socialism. All that is required is a will for study and persistence. All the roads are open before the Soviet youth.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—4

"Condition" In Recent Used Issues

ONE of the problems that the beginner is bound to come up against sooner or later is that perennial headache "condition". Nothing causes such fuming and fretting as this, and seldom is it that even a fair measure of agreement is reached. To the seller his specimen is flawlessness itself, while to the buyer it has a score of defects — until of course the stamp goes into his own collection, when it is altogether a different story.

Stamps—to philatelists at any rate—are things of beauty, and it is pretty obvious that a clean and undamaged specimen will be more desirable than one that is torn and tattered. But it is also very obvious that this ideal of perfect condition is difficult of attainment, and that for every PERFECT item there must be ten that are not. So there should be a set of rules which can guide the beginner and the unwary one, and enable him to avoid the all too numerous pitfalls that beset every philatelic pathway.

In the following remarks, I am only going to deal with a particular class of stamp—the recent issue — for it is the one with which the tyro is most likely to make contact, and also because flawless specimens may certainly be acquired with a little care and patience. Except in rare cases, the majority of the stamps issued since 1870 can be acquired in collectible condition, and since mint stamps are a different story altogether, I shall only deal with used this weetk.

TYPES OF DEFECTS

Stamps may be defective for a variety of reasons, and the time to examine them for these defects is immediately after they have been floated. Not every defect is alike, and while a slightly creased stamp may be certainly collectible, a heavily creased one or an item with a thinning may be useless, philatelically speaking. Usually stamps can be classified in four grades according to condition. Class 1 may include only lightly cancelled, full-coloured, well-centered, un-creased specimens with each and every perforation intact.

Seems a pretty tall order, does'nt it? And yet it is none too difficult to attain this ideal, particularly with recent stamps, and when offered for sale, a collection with such flawless items fetches ten times the amount of one that has poor and off-colour specimens.

Class 2 can include items that do not seem worthy of being classed as perfect, and yet do not merit the stigma of defective. Heavy cancellations, slight irregularities of perforation, where one tooth is somewhat shorter than the other, bad centering and light creases may all be lumped here. A subsidiary collection of these items should be made, or they should be kept apart in a stock-book.

"Thinning", heavy creases, faded colours, "Killer" postmarks blotting out most of the design, and missing perforations —all these make up Class 3. Get rid of these items as soon as possible; likely as not it will be pretty difficult!

Torn stamps, which go into Class 4, are only fit to make a stamp jig-saw puzzle. Or to throw away. Better do the latter and get it over with.

Every stamp that is torn and every stamp that has its face, or design, torn or defaced in some way should be put apart immediately. Once these obvious black sheep have gone, the goats can be tackled.

CLASSES OF PERFORATION DEFECTS

Let us start with Perforations. If a single perf is split, tthe stamp can be put in Class 2. The current series of Gibraltar is a case in point where fifteen out of twenty postally used copies have a tooth of the perforation split in two. In the case of the George VI Ceylon issue perf 14, a tiny fraction of a perf projects at one edge, and this is often missing. The same happens with current Aden. In this particular case, though the stamps are not FLAWLESS, they can be included in Class 1 since the projection tears off during the normal separation of the stamps in most cases, and the fault is thus one of the gauge used, and not an actual defect in the stamps.

But aside from these cases, and the placing of uneven perfs in Class 2, all perf irregularities should go to Class 3..... These include one or two perfs missing. More than this qualifies a stamp for the junk heap.

But here a word needs to be said regarding the evenness of perfs. It is obvious to anyone who has collected some of the Indian states, that if these rules were literally observed, not a stamp of these crudely perforated issues would pass muster. With clean-cut gauges, care is needed in classification; where the majority of stamps in a series are roughly perforated, irregularities must simply be ignored and the stamp classed as perfect.

Perforations should always be checked by placing the stamp face down on a black background, when any irregularities will be immediately visible. Corners should be examined well, because most perfs give trouble here. Roulettes do not need such careful checking, since the paper has not been removed by the machine which makes the cuts between the stamps.

THINNING OF THE BACK

Thinning is another serious flaw in a stamp, and though, if very minute, it can pass muster as a Class 2 copy, it is only a shade less defective than a stamp with face damaged, the only difference being that the latter is immediately apparent while the thinned specimen comes to light when it is too late! A thin spot on a stamp is at once noticable if the stamp is viewed against a strong light.

The pity of it all is that in the majority of cases, thinning is the result of pure and simple carelessness on the part of the person who floated the stamp, for a little undue haste in peeling off a stamp while it is still adhering to the envelope can ruin it for good. And the same goes for hinges. For although these are supposed to be "peelable", it is found in the great majority of practical cases, that the back of the stamp comes off with the hinge. So care should always be taken to moisten the hinge sufficiently before removal.

BUGBEAR OF THE CREASE

Now we come to a philatelic flaw that for many collectors simply does not exist! The crease. Rough handling of letters and parcels during postal transit often leaves the stamps somewhat crumpled, but this is usually remedied when they are dried between blotters after floating.

A crease capable of affecting the value of a stamp is usually deep enough to break the fibres of the paper. And whatever you may have heard about ironing them out, this should not be attempted by the beginner. Besides, these creases are not removed; they are merely suppressed and can be detected in a dozen different ways. When a stamp is placed face down on a dark background and viewed in a transverse light the minutes crinkle and crease is generally visible at once.

FADED COLOURS

Faded colours can be dealt with shortly. The older a stamp gets the more is the possibility of fading in colour. The bleaching effect of sunlight is one reason, and the inter-action of the gum and the chemicals in the dyes (in the case of mint stamps) is another. So if a stamp is fifty years old or so, slight fading is only natural. This is quite different from a specimen that has emerged from a good long soaking minus a good long soaking minus a good part of its surface. Care must also be taken that what appears as a faded item is not a perfectly good stamp in a pale shade. Experience is the only guide, along with sound commonsense.

Centering is not the problem with modern stamps that it was in the good old days, and I'll leave it by for next week. Note only, that a perfect specimen should be well centered, that is to say, the perforations should be equally spaced from the margin of the design.

Next week I shall take the case of condition as it affects older issues, particularly the emissions of the days when philately was in its infancy, and governments did'nt give a hoot whether a stamp was good or not so long as it fulfilled its primary purpose of pre-paying postage. Quite by the way I sometimes wonder if it would not be a good thing for all concerned if we reverted to this practice. But perhaps that is hoping for too much!

NEW GIBRALTAR OVERPRINTS

A commemorative issue from Gibraltar is quite an event. Four values have been issued in honour of the New Constitution and are illustrated above.

STILL MORE 'FOREIGNERS'

New Emissions On The Way

The tiny republic of Liberia which is hidden on the west coast of Africa is a most prolific country as far as its stamps are concerned. All manner of stamps have been encouraged by the administration and the result has been a marked disinclination on the part of collectors to touch anything. More's the pity, because several of the stamps are printed really well and Liberia provides a fertile field for the beginner and the 'subject' collector.

It has just been announced that a set will be issued in honour of Jehudi Ashmun, who was one of the leading lights during the early settlement of the grim and forbidding waste land that was the Liberia of the last century. When he left America and came to Liberia he found the early settlers in a terrible state, with sickness and internal strife taking a heavy toll. It says much for his strength of character and his ability that he succeeded in restoring some semblance of order out of the chaos, though his exertions took their inevitable toll and he had to return to New York at the early age of 36 completely broken in health. The denominations of the set have not yet been disclosed.

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(2033)

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PATTER BY ASUDE

WHY NOT OPIUM?

So you are celebrating 'Der Tag again, are you? The Day o' Days, and all that! Well, go to it, by all means.

In Delhi, we hold the jamboree not on August 15 but the evening before, August 14, which is a Monday. Tuesdays are no good in Delhi for that sort of thing. Not in public, anyway. All Hotel owners know it.

Well, it is quite alright that the "spirits" are not there. But is the Spirit there? The Spirit of Jai Hind? Don't blink. Think that over.

Don't you think that it is not ringing quite right, this ta-ra-ra-ra-boom-de-ay over Independence and Republic and all the rest of it? Does it really stir your blood and make you do things for your India, that is, Bharat? Do you go mad over your "Janaganamana" as a Frenchman does over his "Marseilles"? Why don't you?

I'll tell you why. It is because you really have no country of your own,—much less a Nation. Who said you were an Indian? You are nothing of the kind. You may be a Bengalee Babu or a Madrassi Brahmin. But what is India to you or you to India that you should live for India and die for her?

I tell you, you are not Indian enough. And the fault lies with our Masters. They have done a lot, but it will not serve, it will not fill the bill. "Grow More Food," "Eat Less," "Don't Drink," "Don't Smoke," "Take a banana," "Plant a Tree,"—all excellent stuff to give the troops,—but not enough to make a nation.

You cannot build a nation on taboos and Verbotens alone. That is the mistake which the Patron Saints of our Political Pantheon started with. They wanted a lot to be given up. But what did they have to offer in its place?

A Nation is not built up, I say, on copy-book maxims but on virtues and vices of its own, its own little habits and prejudices and tricks of day-to-day life. And they must have the stamp of the Nation on them. The Frenchman has it and so has the American. What have you?

There could, of course, be no question of any "National" stamp so long as the perfidious Briton was here. All stamps then bore the deadly mark of "O.H.M.S." You could not turn up in your office five minutes too late without raising Cain. You could not loosen a button or a belch before your Boss. All British, as you can see.

Men who had vision, men who are no more in our midst saw even then that it was this Cultural conquest which killed India. Why did not the harbingers of the New Dawn see it too?

They didn't.

Only, a week ago, there was a great commotion in the North Block of the Central Secretariat. A chaprassi had been fined Five Rupees for appearing before his Chief with a spot of red on the front of his "achkan". One could understand it if the blot on the escutcheon was of blood or say, red ink. But it wasn't. It was plain 'pan' juice. Indian 'pan.'

The point taken at the Meeting which was held after the incident was that the fine was an outrage,—it was unwarrantable after August 15, 1947.

I am giving this as an instance to show how deep the canker had gone into our system before the Briton left. The Chief in the story is a relic of the bad, old days. He had that curious insular allergy to 'pan' juice on office livery. An Indian, and still in service.

But have the guts to follow the theme through with me, and see what you get. Why do you object to 'pan,' pray? Why don't you see that here is the one scarlet emblem which might well be made the hall-mark of the whole nation? Could there be a more vivid stamp of "India" on an Indian's lips than the rich carmine of an indigenous 'pan'?

The Bombay Premier snatched the cigarette out of the mouth of the cinema-goer. It only left a void and a growl in its place. Did it occur to him to make it obligatory on every man, woman, or child, to have his or her jaws loyally champing on the fragrant leaf as he or she queued up for the ticket?

What's the sense in working on the negative side alone? What did they give in the place of what the Britishers gave?

The trouble is that even though sometimes they make a sort of a promising start, they don't go far enough. When for instance, the Prime Minister began to grow lyrical over bananas, I began to have a hope that here was the germ of a great Event. The day was not off when Indian Jawans would march to battle to the tune of "Ji Han! Hamara Kela Thik Hai!" Yes, we have bananas!

But what happened? Not a thing. A week after the P.M. had made public "tallak" of his favourite red rose for the banana, I followed in the wake of a deputation to his room in the Secretariat. And right there on the big table stood a large glass vase of —what do you think?—the biggest Marechal Niels I had ever seen outside a florist's stall.

That is not the way to build a Nation. You must give them their little bit of ribbon, their "hank of hair" to fight for.

Drinking is a Sin. I agree. But is it enough to say that "You must not Drink" and yet hope that your country will thrive on your 'hukum'? You can make it take the 'hukum', but you cannot hope to see Jawans thrive on it. You have to give something for the beer or the toddy or the 'pachai.' The Frenchman has his 'vin' and the Russian his vodka. What has the poor Indian got?

Why not Opium?

I can hear the horse-laughter which would greet this little gambit, but give it a thought afterwards, will you?

I do not mean 'ad lib'. It would, of course, be silly to convert this mass of humanity to a nation of drug fiends. No, not O.G.L. nor free licencing is my idea of carrying this plan through. Make it rationed. So much per head, per evening, and so on. If trouble-makers in the House want Special quotas, why not give them?

Could you think of a more rational,—I say, could you conceive of a more National rejuvenator today than a good spot or two of the poppy-juice? Jai Hind.

JAI HIND.

HOW BIG—THE STORY-TELLER

Twenty-three year old JOHN REID of Southwick street, Southwick, near Brighton, has just arrived back home after two years in the Antarctic as a meteorologist on a survey expedition. Open-mouthed boys delight to hear of the adventures of John Reid at Southwick.

Peep Into The Working Of International Bank

U. S. DOMINANCE AND PLIGHT OF BORROWERS

BY M. LYAKHOV

THE so-called International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been functioning in the USA since 1946. Its share capital constitutes the enormous sum of 8,348,500,000 American dollars. The shareholders of this bank are the governments of 48 countries.

In the four years of its activities the bank loaned out the sum of 743,900,000 dollars to 13 countries.

Thus, in name and form this is an international bank which supposedly has the aim of assisting the economic development of the member-countries.

Let us see what are the real aims and tasks of this bank and whose interests it serves. As is known, the Second World War turned out to be a very profitable business for the American capitalists. Taking advantage of the economic difficulties of the war-torn countries, the American monopolists dictated high prices on the goods supplied them, and pumped the gold reserves, currencies and other valuables out of these countries.

The serious consequences of the war supplemented by the predatory policy of the American monopolies led to the draining of the gold and dollar resources of the countries—consumers of American goods—and to the exhaustion of the loans received from the USA. In their strivings to pile up larger profits and win new world markets, the USA rulers decided to utilise the difficult position of other countries, primarily, the European countries.

As is known, the European countries are unable to replenish their scanty dollar reserves by exports to the USA because the American monopolists have protected themselves by extremely high tariffs.

The European countries were in need of dollar loans. But the American magnates did not want to use their own capital for this purpose. They therefore introduced the Marshall Plan and formed the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the whole burden of financing the former falls on the shoulders of the American tax-payers, and of the latter, on the member-states of the bank. The bank's capital consists of deposits made by the member states, and the American monopolists dispose of them.

"Modus Operandi"

They manage all the affairs of the bank and direct its entire policy in their own interests, in the following way: The votes in the council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are allocated in such a manner as to always ensure the American representative with the necessary majority. According to the bank's rules the United States has the largest number of votes: 33.5 per cent of the total. For the number of votes in the bank's council Great Britain comes next; she has (without her dominions and colonies) 14 per cent of all the votes.

But at the disposal of the USA are also the votes of a number of other countries economically and financially dependent upon the Wall Street magnates. These include, for instance, the countries of Latin America, the Philippines and several others. Together with the votes of the dependent countries the USA commands a considerable majority in the bank's council and can dictate all its decisions.

Moreover, Eugene Black, an American, is the General Director of the bank. The bank's personnel consists mostly of Americans. The American Government also has other means of shaping the policy of the International Bank. According to the bank's rules, before issuing a loan to any country, the board must receive the approval of that country's government in whose currency the loan is to be granted.

Heretofore, the International Bank granted loans almost exclusively in dollars. This means that the preliminary approval of the US Government has to be obtained before the bank can grant a loan.

A special government body has been set up in the USA for the examination of all questions in connection with the transactions of the International Bank. Before taking a decision on a projected loan to any country, this body demands full data on the economic and financial position of the given country and detailed information on the economic undertakings for which the loan is required, etc. Through the medium of the International Bank the US Government has the possibility of interfering in the internal affairs of the borrowing countries and to subject their economy to its interests.

Story Of Denmark

Denmark is a small country and the main occupation of her population is agriculture, particularly cattle breeding. This is a classic country for the production of dairy products, its principal exports. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development granted Denmark a loan of 40 million dollars at the end of 1947.

The fettering nature of this loan is clear if only from the fact that Denmark was forced to import American cheese, butter and other agricultural produce, unnecessary to her on the credits of the International Bank and under the Marshall Plan.

The flooding of the country's home market with imported American dairy produce resulted in the deterioration and decline of the Danish national economy and in increased unemployment which has now reached 100,000, i.e., one-fifth of the country's working class.

All this is being done in the interests and under the dictates of the American monopolists, who are searching for markets for their industrial and agricultural produce.

By means of loans and credits the bank supports the reactionary forces throughout the world, but it invariably refuses to grant loans to the People's Democracies.

Deal To Warsaw

When the International Bank was established two countries of the People's Democracy—Poland and Czechoslovakia—became members and contributed their share. Both these countries suffered severely as a result of Hitlerite occupation. Their national

(Continued On Page 12)

CHURCHILL ON HIS MISSION

Mr. Winston Churchill is seen at the Royal Air Force airfield at Biggin Hill (Kent) before he left for Strausbourg, where he attended the Council of Europe. Photo shows Mr. Churchill with his wife.

Creation Of Joint Army

EUROPEAN NATIONS' AGREEMENT

STRASBURG Aug. 12 (PEI-Reuter).

THE EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY of Nations adopted last night by 89 votes to five a proposal by Mr. Winston Churchill calling for the creation of a European Army.

The five opposing votes were registered by the Assembly's four Irishmen and by British Labour Representative, Glenvilhall

Twentyseven members abstained from voting including all the Swedish Representatives pursuing their traditional policy of neutrality and other British Labour Members except Mr. Ronald Mackey the champion of European federatism who voted in favour.

The Assembly had been called to an unexpected evening session after discussion had arisen over whether Mr Churchill's resolution could be accepted under the terms of es Council of Europe's statute.

As the vote was about to be taken the Irish Representatives almost to a man, violently raised the question of the partition of Ireland banding Britain as an occupying power and declaring they could not vote for Churchill's proposal.

Mr Churchill's motion will now go straight to the Committee of Ministers or "Upper House" of the Council. The Ministers will decide whether or not to hand on the resolution to their national parliaments.

A BOMBSHELL

The 18 Germans in the Assembly were divided over Mr. Churchill's proposal which had come as something like a bombshell to the 125 representatives from the 15-member nations. Deputy Leader of the German Delegation Herr Heinrichvon Brentano voted for the resolution but other members of the delegation abstained.

French and Italians to a man voted for the resolution as did the seven British Conservative Representatives. Finally adopted with the addition of a French proposal for a European Minister of defence Mr. Churchill's motion said: "The Assembly, in order to express its devotion to the maintenance of peace and its resolve to sustain the action of the Security Council of the United Nations in defence of peaceful peoples against aggression, calls for the immediate creation of a unified European Army under the authority of a European Minister of Defence subject to proper European democratic control and acting in full co-operation with the United States and Canada".

Immediately after the vote of the Churchill motion, a Scandinavian proposal proclaiming solidarity with United Nations' action in Korea was adopted without a vote.

Mr. Churchill let it be known later that he had meant to include Western Germany in the list of countries who should contribute to the European Army he had proposed.

He sent one of his lieteunants round the lobbies after his speech to tell reporters that he had left out the word "Western Germany" by mistake.

WASHINGTON: Government officials here were reluctant to discuss Mr. Churchill's statement that use of the atomic bomb by the United States might lead to the overthrow of the Soviet regime by the Soviet people

Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, refused to comment on the statement when asked to do so at his weekly press conference.

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED

'Habeas Corpus' Petition Allowed

JAIPUR, Aug. 12. (PTI): The Rajasthan High Court Bench at Jaipur has allowed the 'habeas corpus' petition filed on behalf of Mr. Ashraf Faujdar, General Secretary of the Rajasthan Electric and Water Works Federation and has ordered his release.

Mr Faujdar was arrested on April 30 and detained under the Preventive Detention Act on the ground, among others, that ever since his release from Jodhpur Jail he had been "instigating the employees of the Jodhpur Power House to go on strike and trying to bring Government into disrepute by making false propaganda agains the Jodhpur police.

Mr. Justice Ranawat, in the course of his judgement, said that supposing a person made a false propaganda against the police charging them for falsely implicating a person in a case his action in doing so could not be held prejudicial to the maintenane of public order because it was not liely in any wkay to disturb the peace or the maintenance of order. Nor could such an action amount to propaganda against the Government.

Similarly the fact that he was instigating the employees of the power house of Jodhpur to go on strike also did not appear to be prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

To go on strike, the judgment added was a lawful right of a worker and if he peacefully and in accordance with the law, struck work his ation could not be said to be prejudicial to the maintenance of public order

Amritsar Akali Leader Arrested

AMRITSAR, Aug. 12, (PTI): Jathedar Harnam Singh head of the District Akali Jatha, Amritsar, has been arrested and detained under the preventive detention act.

The Shiromani Akali Dal has telegraphed all Working Committee members and Associates to assemble for an emergent meeting here on August 15 to consider the "situation arising out of the arrests of Akali leaders."

For The Bathers, A Nightmare

LAUSANNE, Aug. 12 (PTI)-Reuter): A Crocodile, four and a half feet long and with not a tooth missing, is loose in the lake of Geneva—bathing paradise for thousands of Swiss holidaymakers and tourists. Search parties are hunting for it and bathers have been warned.

The crocodile was kept by a Mr. Wohler, of Laussane, in an artificial pond near the lake The other day he "inadverently" released it. Mr. Wohler said the crocodile was well fed when it escaped and was unlikely to attack anyone unless it was itself attacked first. He was confident it would be found soon

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Re-Organisation Planned

BELLARY, Aug. 12 (PTI): Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Founder-General Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal, disclosed here that the organisation which was working as a official volunteer organisation of the Indian National Congress and disbanded in 1932, will soon be reorganised on an All India basis as an independent body.

RALLY ROUND THE CENTRE

Dr N. S. Hardikar, appealed to the people to rally round the Government of India which was "being controlled by veteran Congressmen and true disciples of Gandhiji". He also exhorted the youths to "develop national character and serve the country in the foot-steps of Gandhiji whose "ideals alone would save the country from a great calamity now facing the nation"

Dr. Hardikar, who was addressing a public meeting in honour of "known and unknown martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the country's freedom" here regretted the "moral and political rot that has set in the gress parties in various States

This he attributed to the "clear go-oy" given to the high Gandhian ideals of sacrifice and service. He said corruption, intrigues, group rivalries and craving for power in such Congressmen had thoroughly demoralised the people "which if not arrested betimes would spell total ruin to the country"

Arms-Hoard In Italy Seized

TURIN, Italy, 12 (PTI-Reuter): Armed Italian police today unearthed a secret arms-hoard during a surprise raid on the Fiat Motor and Aircraft works in Turin. The raid followed an explosion at the works earlier this week, believed to have been due to sabotage or to the blowing up of hidden munitions

Three workers were killed and 15 injured in the explosion. Among arms seized by police during today's raid were a small German cannon, 60 riffles, two machine guns, 85 hand grenades, 16,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of signal rockets.

PUNJAB BAN: The Punjab Government has issued orders prohibiting public meetings, demonstrations, and processions in the various districts of the State for a period of one month.

This step has been taken to check any untoward incident arising out of the "Panthic Members Recall Day" to be ovserved by the Shirmoni Akal Dal on August 13.

Pakistan Constituent Assembly

KARACHI, Aug. 12 (PTI): The Pakissan Constituent Assembly will meet here on September 1. The Assembly set up in August 1947, has so far mainly conducted itself as a Legislature. The forthcoming session is expected to last about 20 days

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' SERVICE

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, (addressing gathering) inaugurated the conference of the International Students' Service at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on Friday.

Nehru Not To Stand For Presidential Election

PLEA TO CONGRESSMEN TO WORK FOR HIGH IDEALS

NEW DELHI, August 12 (PTI): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU said today it would not be proper for him to stand for election to the presidentship of the Congress so long as he was Prime Minister.

The Congress, he said in a statement, had somewhat different functions to perform now than in the old days but even so it had great responsibilities to discharge and it was of the utmost consequence that it should retain its faith in its objectives and ideals and that its organisation should be disciplined and capable of undertaking effective work on a large scale.

Therefore, it was important that the President should be able to devote himself to this heavy and onerous work.

"While my time is all taken up in my work as Prime Minister", said Pandit Nehru, "it would not be fair to the Congress or to me, to make a gesture and stand for the Presidentship".

"WEAKNESS"

Referring to the "weakness" that was coming into the Congress from many directions, Pandit Nehru recalled that during recent debates in Parliament he was surprised that "even some Congressmen should have drifted away far from them and spoken in language which used to be completely alien to the Congress mind".

He hoped that the Nasik Session would undertake the task of clarifying the Congress position and declaring afresh that the old ideals held and the old approach to poltical communal and other problems was still important.

The "sickness in the body and soul of the Congress" required an "inner treatment" and in the "present crisis in Congress history", principles were more important than individuals.

Pandit Nehru said: "some friends, without my knowledge or consent, have put forward my name for the Presidentship of the next session of the Congress. Others, whose opinions I value, have pressed me to accept it. "Previous to this, it had not struck me as a possibility that I might be Congress President again. In view, however, of the complexity of the situation that exists today and the desire of some friends, I gave full thought to this matter. As a result, I am convinced that it would not be proper for me to stand for election, so long as I am Prime Minister.

"The Congress has somewhat different functions to perform now than in the old days, when it was the embodiment of struggle for the freedom of India. But even so, it has great responsibilities to discharge and it is of the utmost consequence that it should retain its faith in its objectives and ideals and that its organisation should be disciplined and capable of undertaking effective work on a large scale. Therefore, it is important that the President should be able to devote himself to this heavy and onerous work. I cannot possibly do so. While my time is all taken up in my work as Prime Minister, it would not be fair to the Congress or to me for me to make a gesture and stand for the Presidentship.

DEEPLY DISTRESSED

"All of us, whose lives have been interwined with the Congress for a generation or more, are deeply attached to that great organisation and consider it a high privilege to serve it. All of us are distressed at the weakness that is coming into the Congress from many directions. I have personally, in common with many others, been greatly perturbed at the fading out from people's minds of many of the basic principles for which the Congress has all along stood. If this foundation goes, how long can the superstructure remain, and even if it remains, who will profit by it? Therefore, it seems to me of the utmost consequence that the old principles of the Congress should continue to guide us and should be clarified and emphasized again

"During recent debates in Parliament I have ventured to lay stress on some of these principles for which the Congress has all along stood. I was surprised that even some Congressmen should have drifted away far from them and spoken in language which used to be completely alien to the Congress mind.

"I hope the Nasik Congress will undertake the task of clarifying the Congress position and declaring afresh that the old ideals hold and the old approach to poltical, communal and other problems is still important. There is a sickness in the body and soul of the Congress, which even a very large membership cannot heal. It requires an inner treatment and a more basic cure.

"In the present crisis in Congress history, principles are more important than individuals and I earnestly trust that it is on the basis of these old principles that all decisions will be taken and the work of the country carried on".

NASIK CONGRESS SESSION

Reception Committee Office-Bearers

NASIK, Aug. 12 (PTI): The Reception Committee of the Nasik Congress session at its first meeting on Thursday elected the following office-bearers:—

CHAIRMAN: B. S. Hiray; Vice-Chairman: Mr. N. V. Gadgil; Members: Mr. G. D. Tapase, Mrs. Laxmibai Nimbalkar and Mr. S. M. Dahanukar. Secretaries: Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Mr. Wamanrao Yardi and Mr. Shamarao Patil.

Role Of University In Development Of Man

DISCUSSION AT I S. S. CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 23rd Annual Conference of the International Student Service was held this morning in the Conference Hall of the Hotel Majestic, with Dr. Reiner in the chair.

Professor Venkatraman, delivering the keynote address, traced the history of the university education from ancient times, and stated that due to the political and economic development in the recent centuries humanities were being neglected in the universities, and rather undue emphasis was given to scientific and practical studies. The world, he said, was now perhaps on the brink of a great catastrophe, and the universities have to take a realistic view of the situation.

AGENDA

The agenda of the conference among other things include:

1. Should the scientists tell the State that they are not prepared to carry on research unless there is a guarantee that their inventions will not be used for the dustruction of humanity.

2. Whether the text books, especially on history and social sciences, should not be revised so as to minimize the national bias visible in these text books.

3 The condition of university education should now be so changed as to make possible greater personal contact between the teacher and the taught.

University In The Service Of National Progress

The International Student Service Conference delegates of the U.S.A., India, Egypt, Sweden and Japan, briefly reviewed the past and present of the "University in the Service of National Progress," in the evening session.

Mr. James T. Harris, representing the U.S.A., said that the American university was a foreign product which was marked by a strong religious bias in its early stages, and that those who undertook its early development did not represent the cream of European society. On the side of morals, he felt his country did not make due conthibution demanded by them.

Mr. Sugat Das Gupta dwelt on the growth of civilization in India. Indian history, he stated, was a history of foreign intrusion. When the invaders came, the universities were trampled to dust. Still, the impact of the West was responsible for the progress made in national movement, and Annie Besant and other Europeans were quoted as having given a stimulus to that movement. There was a time, he stated, when education was a monopoly of the middle class and universities had shut their doors to the common man.

Dr. Alebert Abdel-Malik (Egypt) gave a brief shrvey of social activities in Egypt and the efforts that were being made to popularizing edication. 'In order to educate Society," he stated, 'we must educate the girl." He was proud of the charming air-hostesses which Egypt supplied and of the progress made by women in the fields of sports, gymnastics, journalism, etc., which brought them on an equal level with man.

PROGRESS IN SWEDEN

Dr. Lars Boman in his short survey of the present conditions in Sweden, covered the progress made in the social and economic fields and the part played by the universities in these. In Sweden, he said, student activities fell in two categories—one political, which arranged for lectures on political matters, and one non-political, which devoted itself to the furtherance of literature, art and music.

Mr. Maketo Fujita, speaking of the universities in Japan, stated that before the war the first purpose of the university was to produce men who would be "servants to the nation." That system had now changed, and the primary purpose of the university today was to produce good citizens. Since the Japanese surrender, he observed, emphasis had been laid on "professional education."

LIFE IN JAPAN

Students in Japan were in a bad way financially. Radical changes in society and economic difficulty compelled many students to discontinue their studies and switch on to manual labour or other occupation to make ends meet. Insufficient and unbalanced diet lowered their health conditions considerably and brought a corresponding increase in the number of T.B. and beriberi cases among them. Many of these patients found it difficult to get medical treatment due to economic reasons.

Work was difficult to find, he said, and so were professors. Some universities start at 3-30 or 5-30 due to the dearth of professors, and it becomes difficult for students who want to supplement a deficit budget to find work in such circumstances. Some students find night jobs, others make a break in their studies' work for some time, and then go back to the university to continue where they left off. There was also much difficulty experienced in obtaining books, especially of certain technical subjects, and the prices of books were generally beyond their means. They are eagerly awaiting the conclusion of the peace treaty, which they hope will pull them out of the present rut, said Mr. Fujita.

U. K. Delegates To I. S. S. Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. John Ziman and Mr. Geoffrey Bates have arrived in Bombay from the U. K. to participate as delegates in he World Conference of the International Students Service which is currently holding its 23rd annual session and which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai yesterday.

JOHN ZIMAN

Twenty-five-year-old John Ziman, who is on the executive of the I.S.S., was born in Cambridge but was taken to New Zealand as a small child and lived there until he returned to England with his family three years ago. He attended high school in Hamilton, New Zealand, and from there won a scholarship to Victoria College, Wellington, where he took First Class Honours in Science.

He then won a travelling scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree last year with First Class Honours in Mathematics. Now he has a grant enabling him to do research work for his Doctor's degree in mathematical physics.

John Ziman's father spent 14 years in India in the I.C.S. as Secretary to the Government of Bombay from which he retired in 1923. He served on the N.W.F.P. during the 1914-18 War and was invited to return to Bombay on special Government duty after the last war but was unable to do so owing to illness.

Both John Ziman and Geocrey Gates (who is a research student working for his PhD. at Manchester University) hope to stay in India for about one month during which they will tour the country on one of three special study tours arranged by the I.S.S.

I.N.A. PLANE CRASH INQUIRY

Two Witnesses Examined

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12, (PTI): The court investigating into the Pathankot air crash of July 17 examined two witnesses yesterday who described the methods of inspection of Indian National Airways aircraft.

Mr. J A Issacs, Ground Engineer of the I N A said in reply to a question by Mr. K M Raha, one of the assessors, that on July 15, 16, and 17 the control service was not removed either by the overhaul section or any section other than the Service department.

Mr. Issacs said that in the Service Department nuts and split pins holding any of the control services were not removed unless there were snags. Measurement of the movement of all control services including taps, did not take ten to fifteen minutes, depending upon the efficiency of the mechanic of the cockpit.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Vad 30 2006
Muslim: Savval 28 1369
Parsi: Aspandarmad 15 1319
Sunrise 6-19 A.M. Sunset 7-8 P.M.
Hightide—, 12-14 Lowtide 05-24 18-24

Today's Engagements

SUBURBAN BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION Independence Day Celebration, St. Andrew's School Hall Bandra. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay will be present, 4 p.m.

TAMIL SANGAM Shri B. S. Seshadri will speak on 'two kinds of Devotion' 6 p.m.

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS Protest meeting against Security Act promulgated in Goa, Sundarbai Hall 10-30 p.m. Mr. A. S. D'Mello will preside.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM "The Prince of Wales Museum will remain closed to the public on Tuesday, 15th August 1950, on account of Independence Day."

Industrial Disputes

The industrial dispute between the Kismat Silk Mills, Ahmedabad, and its workers has been transferred by the Government of Bombay to the Wage Board for Silk Textile Industry for further disposal from the stage reached before the Industrial Court.

The industrial disputes between the Messrs. Aulia Bidi Factory and the Messrs. Bulakhi Dhansing and Company, both of Raver, and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

COMMODITIES FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF

Exemption From Octroi

All municipalities in Bombay State have been advised by the Government to amend their octroi or terminal tax rules so as to provide for exemption from payment of these taxes on commodities, such as grain cloth, grass, fodder, corrugated iron sheets, medicines, ets. imported by the Government or any other organisation certified by the Collector, for distribution free or at concessional rates, for providing relief during times of famine, fire floods and such other calamities. Such Village Panchayats and District Local Boards as levy octroi have also been advised to incorporate such an exemption clause in their octroi rules.

Freedom Day Entertainment

The Government is of the view that commodities required for giving relief should not be subjected to octroi or terminal tax.

The Government of Bombay has authorised the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, to permit clubs and institutions to hold dances and other entertainments on the night of August 14-15 also up to 4 a.m. in celebration of the third anniversary of Independence Day.

Vana Mahotsava Up To August 31

The Government of India has extended the last date for tree-planting in connection with Vana Mahotsava up to August 31, 1950. All the trees planted up to that date will be taken into consideration for competition for the various prizes announced by that Government for planting the largest number of trees and rearing them up.

Ban On Meetings In Fort Area

The order of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, prohibiting meetings and processions in the Fort area has been extended for two months, from August 14, 1950.

Famous Dancers In City

SHIVARAM AND JANAKI DEVI

BOMBAY, Saturday

Arrivals on the "Maloja" today included the dancers SHIVARM (of Travancore) and Janaki Devi (Cochin State).

Shivaram has just completed another tour of Australia, under direction of Miss Louise Lightfoot an Australian choreographer who spent eight years in India studying the dance-art.

The special purpose of Shivaram's visit this time was to appear as guest-artist with the Melbourne National Ballet in a ballet entitled "Indra Vijayam".

This ballet was composed by Miss Liwghtfoot, and featured Shivaram, as Indra, and thirty Australian dancers (trained by Miss Lightfoot) as Apsaras and Ghandarvas.

Hindu melodies were orchestrated for the orchestra of Australian musicians which accompanied.

This experiment proved to be a memorable experience for Australian audiences.

Shivaram also appeared in his own Indian dance Recitalsin Australian cities. In most of these he was assisted by Janaki Devi who joined him in Australia at the beginning of this year. The programme of classical and folk dances gave an excellent impression of Indian culture, and an interesting commentary was provided by Miss Lightfoot.

Towards the end of this year Shivaram will give a two-months season in New Zealand before starting for a tour of Canada.

Hyderabad Lifts Ban On Pak Papers

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Aug. 12. (PTI). The Chief Minister of Hyderabad has rescinded with immediate effect the order manning the entry into Hyderabad State of about thirty newspapers and periodicals rom Pakistan. These include "Dawn" and "The Civil and Military Gazette", two English dailies of Karachi.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN KANPUR

KANPUR, Aug. 12 (PTI): Over ten thousand students of local educational institutions went on strike today as a protest against the alleged firing on students in Gwalior.

Some of the educational institutions were voluntarily closed but in others students stayed away in batches. The situation was normal.

The students of the local Government Agricultural College at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution condemning police firing on students at Gwalior this week and urged for a Government enquiry into the matter.

Ambekar Threatened?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary of the Rashtriyya Mill Mazdoor Sangh told the 'Chronicle' today that he had received two aonymous letters threatening his life. He quoted a passage from one of the letters which said "you will be finished if you persisted in your strike-breaking tactics."

U.S. SEAPLANE TENDER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The United States Navy seaplane tender, 'Greenwich Bay', arrived in Bombay this morning on a six-day courtesy visit to the city.

The Commander of the Persian Gulf Command, Commodore W. J. Rassieur, was aboard. The ship is commanded by Captain R.R. Briner.

Commodore Rassieur made official calls this morning on Mr. Clare H. Timberlake, American Consul General in Bombay, Major-General D. S. Brar, GOC. Bombay Area, and Commodore H.R. Inigo-Jones, Commodore-in-Chief, Indian Navy.

Among the events scheduled for the Greenwich Bay will be two baseball games to be played agains tthe American Association of Bombay team on Sunday, August 13, and Tuesday, August 15, at the Cooperage. Both games will start at 10 a.m.

Mr. Timerlake is slated to pitch the opening game for the ... team.

Heavy Rain Likely In Bihar

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 12 (PTI).

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the August 12, 1950:—

The depression over Gangetic West Bengal has slightly moved to northeast of Asansol. It is likely to move slowly north-west or north and weaken. Under the influence of the depression, the monson has been vigorous in Chota Nagpur and active in West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The monsoon has also been active in the Punjab (India). Widespread light to moderate rain has occurred along the west coast and local rain in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and East Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 13TH:—The monsoon will be vigorous in Bihar and strong in sub-Himalayan West Bengal. Rainfall will also be widespread in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh, the hills of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh and along the west coast south of Ratnagiri. There will be local showers over the rest of Northern India, in the central parts of the country and in the Konkan. Weak monsoon conditions will prevail over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain is likely in and around Bihar during the next 48 hours.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from June 1 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 I.S.T. on August 12, 1950:—

Akola 90 75 0 9.1 minus 9.1, Ambala 85 78 0 19.6 plus 3.6, Bangalore 81 66 0 4.0 minus 4.4, Baroda 87 77 0 36.8 plus 4.2, Bhavnagar 89 77 0 17.9 plus 5.0, Bhopal 84 73 0 23.0 minus 8.9, BOMBAY 84 77 T 37.7 minus 11.4, Calcutta 88 81 0.2 31.9 plus 2.0, Cherrapunji 68 64 6.2 235.0 minus 3.4, Cochin 84 74 0.2 66.3 plus 8.0, Colombo 85 79 0 14.0 minus 0.9, Cuttack 83 78 T 24.1 minus 4.2, Darjiling 62 56 3.3 102.4 plus 34.1, Delhi 92 77 0.2 21.7 plus 3.1, Gwalior 88 76 0.1 25.3 —, Indore 82 72 0.1 19.2 minus 1.3, Jaipur 84 72 0.4 18.8 plus 5.8, Madras 96 81 0 7.4 plus 0.3, Mussoorie 65 60 1.0 60.2 plus 12.1, Mysore 81 67 0 6.1 plus 0.2, Nagpur 86 73 0.3 16.9 minus 10.8, Ottacamund 62 52 0 12.3 minus 5.5, Patiala 85 75 2.1 15.0 —, Poona 81 73 0 12.6 minus 0.1, Rajkot 84 76 0 25.5 plus 8.7, Ranchi 81 71 2.3 42.5 plus 12.3, Shillong 75 65 0.6 50.9 plus 13.9, Simla 70 59 1.7 43.4 plus 128, Trivandrum 87 74 0 18.1 minus 4.7

City To Have Fair Weather

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City and suburbs will have fair weather with a few light showers during the next 36 hours; the Santa Cruz Forecasting Station stated at noon today.

Joint Enquiry Into Village Raid

CALCUTTA, 12 (PTI): The raid on a Cooch Behar village by armed Pakistani mob on August 3, will be enquired into jointly by the District Magistrates of Cooch Behar and Rangpur (Pakistan) it is learnt here today.

The raiders had lifted a number of cattle and ploughing implements and forcibly took away three adult male refugees.

Objects:

Library Association's Resolution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Library Association today unanimously resolved that their organisation be enrolled as an Association member of the Indian Library Association.

A resolution was passed to this effect at a meeting of the Association held at the Town Hall thi afternoon. Dr. P. M. Joshi presided. The meeting also passed a resolution recommending to the Executive Committee and the Editorial Board that one of the issues of the 'Abgila" be dedicated to the memory of the late Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, who was far many years connected with the Indian Library Assocation and was its General Secretary for many years.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

SUNDAY, Aug. 13:

31.41m. 7-45 a.m. R Joshi, G geet 8-15 Shreematibai Narvekar, kh. bhatiyar, 11-45 Air artist, G roopak on 'giri guru Girnar,' 12-45 p.m. For women, 12-50 Air artist, geets 1-10 V Shipley, guitar 1-40 Sunday special 5-0 Shreematibai Narvekar kh. jait kaiyan, 5-30 A K Miruthi clarionet 5-45 R Joshi, G geet 6-10 Air artist, G bhajan 6-20 R N Karkare, purlia dhanashree, 6-45 Susheela Nadkarni, khayal 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Air quartet, 7-30 Susheela Nadkarni khayal 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 V Shipley guitar, 8-45 R Joshi, G geet 9-15 M S Subbulaxmi, K music 9-45 Surprise item, 9-55 Musical interlude, 10-0 Mehli Mehta, violin, 10-30 N Dalal, pianoforte.

VARIATIONS: 353m 7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat, 7-40 Programme 8-0 A K Miruthi, clarionet, 8-45 A D Vartak, pad, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 A. Khn, vocal, 1-0 p.m. A. D. Vartak, pad, 1-30 H.P. Bhanja Mandali, abhang 1-50 B. N. Karkare, g.m. pad & abhang, 5-30 For children, M, 6-0 A.D. Vartak, bhavgeet, 6-20 Goan Panchayet, in Mar, and 6-50 in Kannada, 8-15 B. Amembal, devotional songs, M, 8-45 Letters' replies, H, 9-0 B. Amembal, devotional songs, H, 9-30 Radio trailer M, 9-45 D.A'mel, radio orch., 10-0 Shreematibai Narvekar, kh. nat bihag.

BARODA

250 m., 7-30 a.m. mangalacharan, 7-45 Programmes, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Mirabai Badkar, v. & d. khyal, 9-0 T. J. Patel, violin, 9-15 B. Ghoda, G. geets, 5-30 p.m. T. J. Patel, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Mirabai Badkar, thumri, bhajan, 6-30 For rural workers, 7-0 Mirabai Badkar, bhajan, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 Mirabai Badkar, v. & d. khayal, 8-0 B. Ghoda, G. gets, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Request prog., 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

326-1 m. 7-30 a.m. R. Bhojak, bhajans, 7-40 P. Shah, bansari, 7-50 R. Bhojak, ghazals, 8-15 badariya, 9-0 For As in Baroda, 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 P. Shah, bansari, 7-0 Air artist, ghazal, geet, 7-15 R. B. Athavale, readngs from classics, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 P. Shah, bansari, 8-30 V. R. Athavale, thumri, bhajan, 8-15 Air artist, sarangi, 9-30 As in Bombay

GOA

31.22 m. 8-0 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9-0 Promenade concerts 9-30 Radio Goa Glee Club, 8-45 Keynotes by Carle 10-0 Cavalvade of music, 10-30 Trepicana, 10-45 Bing time, 110-0 Top tunes of week, 12-0 p.m. Meet the Band, 12-30 Voice of prophecy, 1-0 Variety, 2-0 Hindi request prog., 3-0 Indian film music, 4-0 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert Hall of AIR, 5-0 Through listening glass, 5-0 Back to Bible.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

1 Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30, English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6. 9. Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 6-10 9-15 Kannada—7-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam-7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8, Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7. Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

"Prevention Of Crimes"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Prevention of Crimes" will be the subject of a talk to be broadcast by Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Sunday (August 13) at 9-45 p.m. from All India Radio, Bombay. The talk will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Cinema Shows In Aid Of Bengal DPs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The cinema industry in Bombay has responded magnificently to the call of the prime humanitarian cause in India by having generously agreed to donate the proceeds of one show to the East Bengal Refugee Relief Society.

To help the large number of refugees from East Bengal all the picture houses in the State are setting apart the entire earnings of the 3.30 show, or the 6.30 show in places where there are no shows at 3.30, on the 15th August, the Independence Day.

It has been made possible through the appeal issued jointly by the Motion Picture Society of India, the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, the Motion Picture Distributors Association and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of India.

The publ icof Bombay State are requested to help the cinema houses in making most of their noble gesture.

REVERSES FOR PUNTERS AT POONA

Prince Ajit Triumphs In Chief Event

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 12

THE proceedings to-day at Poona were well infavour of the bookmakers as outsiders were to the fore in most of the events.

There were quite a good number of last minute withdrawals and with Pippy, Rana Pratap and Brave Prince declining, four horses from class two faced the starter in the chief event, The Holkar Plate. Mr. Gupta's Rajput Warrior had the largest support and he led for nine furlongs to give way then to Prince Ajit who scored by 1 1/4 lengths. Pramila was a poor third and Downpour a bad last.

The winner, by Khan Bahadur—Daisy Chiltern is a proportionately built thorough-bred and we may expect him to repeat.

Early in the afternoon the starts were none too good. Amorette, winner of the opening event got a break of nearly two lengths at the rise of the barrier and maintaining the advantage she scored convincingly from wagered Masked Lady on whom Chavan made a desparate but futile effort close home.

Champion trainer, Talib drew blank today at Poona. His associate, Kheem Singh however rode a winner Prince Ajit while Pandu Khade rode a fine double through Hirohito and Rajguri. The training honour fell to Raymond who sent out a rich double.

Large bets were placed in the last event, the second division of the Patiala Plate on Armina and the filly who raced prominently came along with a quick run up the home-stretch to score by 2 1/2 lengths from fast finishing Dry Day.

As many as twenty-eight punters collected Rs. 1066-8 on the treble pool event.

The following are the results:—

THE PARVATI PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Hassamal Dalamal's AMORETTE 8-12 A. Ahmed 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Maharaja of Morvi's QUEEN OF THE TURF 8-12 Kheem S. 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's ANASUYA Duffy 4
Not run: Penny, Novel, Kensington, Celia.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 131, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by: Raymond.

THE BARODA PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 8-12 P. Khade 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's OASIS 8-12 Purtu S. 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and F. B. Burjorji's MASKED PLEASURE 8-12 S. Ahmed 3
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's SILVER PYLON 8-12 Sethna 4
Not run: Acha Masala.
Won by: Head 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 31 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 110, Places Rs. 27, Rs. 24 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: V. R. Jadhav.

THE PATIALA PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 7-6 Raut .. 1
M/s. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-4 Purtu S. 2
M/s. J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly's ARMY AND NAVY 8-8 Shaikh 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's STAR OF IRAN 8-8 S. Chavan 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 2mins. 0sec.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 128, Places Rs. 30, Rs. 20 and Rs. 40.
Winner trained by: Dr. Pillay.

THE BARODA PLATE (Div I)—7 Furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 8-12 P. Khad e 1
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardehir's GREEK STAR 8-12 Duffy 2
The Raja of Akalkot's MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS 8-12 R. Bhosle 3
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-12 Medhe 4
Not run: Sajan ,Gallant Man.
Won by: Shd., 4 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1min. 30secs.
Sheth's PRAMILA 8-4 P. Khade 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 7-6 Jagdish 4
Not run: Pippy, Rana Pratap, Brave Prince.
Won by: 1 1/4 length, 10 lengths, 3/4 length
Time: 2mins. 11secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30.
Winner trained by: N. E. Raymond.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's PELION 9-0 Duffy 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 8-4 Shivanna 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's RIVIERA 8-9 P. Khade 3
M/s Abdul Al Majid and Abdullah's D. DAY 8-11 Purtu S. .. 4
Not run: Bihari.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 28.
Winner trained by: F. Malone.

THE HOLKAR PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr M. P. Jai's PRINCE AJIT 8-8 Kheem S. 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 7-13 Purtu S. 2
K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P J.
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, 2 3/4 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 11 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Places Rs. 14, Rs 47 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: Buckley.

THE ELLORA PLATE—1 1/4 Miles

Mr. P. D. Aswani's PAY MASTER 8-6 S. Chavan 1
M/s R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 9-3 Kheem S. 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 8-0 Shaikh 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's BAAZ BAHADUR 9-1 Shiba 4
Not run: Spring Chicken.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 15secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77, Places Rs. 32 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by: E. Mahomed.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile 1 Furlong. .. ..

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's ARMINA 8-11 Peirce 1
Mr. B. A. Thortenson's DRY DAY 7-12 Gangaram 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-13 Kadam 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAI MALHAR 8-4 Devaney 4
Not rut: Banshee, Maha Maya.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 21.
Winner trained by: H. McQuade.

Goalkeepers Must Be Charged Fairly

Bombay's Sporting Governor Airs His Views

(By Our Soccer Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Footballer is completely ignorant of the correct method of charging a goalkeeper and nowhere in Western India or in India have I seen a goalkeeper being charged correctly. A goalkeeper can be charged and our soccer authorities are quite aware of this fact and have decided to do somethnig about it.

Recently in an exhibition match between the Bombay XI and a Maharashtra XI at Poona, even Committe members and most of all Bombay's Sporting Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh noted that players are afraid to charge or tackle a goalkeeper because they are invariably penalized.

The goalkeeper can be charged when he is in possession of the ball with a legitimate shoulder charge. If a player can do this he can in no way be penalized, but seldom has our local forward come up to this standard that he knows how to charge and as his charge is wrong referees do the right thing by penalizing them.

CHARGING A GOALKEEPER

The rule simply stated is as follows:—

Rule:— A player shall be penalized if he charges a goalkeeper, except when he is holdnig the ball or obstructing an opponent, or has passed outside the goalarea.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay noted Sportsman has played soccer in his College days and knowing the rules of the game well enough has brought this important point forward and has placed his view before the W.I.F.A. Committee.

The following is the text of the letter addressed to the Secretary W.I.F.A. on behalf of His Excellency.

(Governor's Letter)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ganeshkhind, Poona, 7.
August 8, 1950.

G. W. L. Berry, Esq:
Hon: Secretary,
Western India Football Association,
Cooperage Football Ground,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindy refer to the correspondence ending with your letter to Captain Swamy dated November 17, 1949, with reference to the charging of a goal-keeper when holding the ball? You will remember that His Excellency wishes Captain Swamy to take up this point with the Western India Football Association. His Excellency had the pleasure of seeing recently a very good football match between a team selected by the Western India Football Association against a team selected by the Maharashtra Football Association. It seemed to him fairly obvious that the players did not know the rule which allows a goal-keeper to be charged (of course not in a violent or dangerous manner) when he is holding the ball or has passed outside the goal area. His Excellency will be glad to know what was the result of the discussion proposed by you in your letter to Captain Swamy dated November 17 1949.

Raja Maharaj Singh recently suggested to the President of the Western India Football Association, viz. Shri Munshi, that it might be advisable to draw attention to the rule governing the charging of a goalkeeper especially in newspapers which take an interest in sport.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. R. S. Modi.

A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Well-Known Stallion Hyaerali For India

Sir Sultan Chinoy, on behalf of Manjri Stud, has issued a statement to the effect that permission has been obtained on 11th instant from the Reserve Bank of India to import the famous stallion Hyderali to India.

Telegraphic instructions have been issued yesterday to Anglo Irish Agency to ship immediately the stalion and all the broodmares belonging to Manjri Stud covered by Hyderali in Ireland.

Hyderali will stand at the Manjri Stud in the season 1951.

BOWLERS HAVE A BRIGHT DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cricket Club of India suffered a defeat at the hands of Reserve Bank of India Sports Club by one wicket and 176 runs in the Saturday cricket match at the Brabourne Stadium today.

For the visitors S. Heptulla captured 8 C.C.I. wickets at the personal cost of 18 runs in a total of 32 runs, and Jal Mehta scored 51 runs for them.

The scores were:—

C.C.I.:— K. Merhomji c K. S. Ingle b M. B. Wagh 13, G. K. Vora b S. Heptulla 4, M. K. Mantri St. K. S. Ingle b S. Heptulla 0, K. C. Mashruwalla b S. Heptulla 3, Taufique Hussain c K. S. Ingle b S. Heptulla 2, V. K. Jhaveri, b S. Heptulla 3, V. C. Mashruwalla St. K. S. Ingle b Jethanand 0, R. K. Harpaldeo b S. Heptulla 7, S. J. Choci b S. Heptulla 0, L. V. Apte b S. Heptulla 0, C. H. Chandarana not out 0, Extras 0, TOTAL: 32.

Bowling Analysis:— S. Heptulla 9-2-18-8; J. B. Shirke 5-1-6-0; M. B. Wagh 2-1-4-1, K. Gethanand 3-1-4-1.

Reserve Bank of India S.C.:— Jal Mehta, c and b Taufique Hussain 51, Y. Maptre b and c H. Chandarana 28, S. Heptulla c M. K. Mantri b K. Mashruwalla 16, M. Bhave c M. K. Mantri b Taufique Hussain 34, K. Jethanand c K. Mashruwalla b L. U. Apte 35, J. Shirke run out 3, B. C. Kashekar (Capt.) did not bat, K. S. Ingle c. K. Mashruwalla b L. V. Apte 7, M. Sammel c K. Mashruwalla b Taufique Hussain 23 M. B. Wagh c V. Mashruwalla b Taufique Hussain 0, Corderio not out 2, Extras 9, TOTAL: 209 for 9 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— V. K. Jhaveri 9-2-26-0, R. K. Harpaldeo 4-1-7-0, K. C. Mashruwalla 7-2-40-1, C. H. Chandarana 10-1-16-1, V. C. Mashruwalla 5-0-22-6, Taufique Hussain 13.3-0-42-4, L. V. Apte 9-0-46-2.

Parsee Gymkhana entertaining Bombay Mutual Sports Club for a half-day Cricket match, batted first and made 124 runs for 7 wickets and declared. F. P. Peddar and D. M. Gamadia contributed not-out 39 and 38 runs respectively.

In reply Bombay Mutual S. C. had made 104 runs for 4 wickets at the close of play. S. B. Mayekar and S. L. Patil scored 40 and not out 36 runs respectively.

The match ended in a draw.

The scores were:—

Parsee Gymkhana:— T. K. Contractor b V. P. Subnis 14, J. A. Dadyseth b M. R Pai 1, D. H. Wadia c M. R. Pai b V. P. Subnis 15, R. N. Bharucha b V. P. Subnis 9, D. M. Gamadia run out 38, M. M. Panday St. Tambane b V. P. Subnis 6, F. R. Paymaster b R. V. Rege 0, F. P. Peddar not out 39, R. J. Dalal not out 1, rest did not bat, Extras 1, TOTAL 124 for 7 wickets declared.

Fall of Wickets:— 1-1, 2-18 3-36, 4-47, 5-59, 6-60, 7-120.

Bowling Analysis:— M. R. Pai 7-2-24-1; S. L. Patil 13-3-20-0, V. P. Subnis 15-0-48-4; R. V. Rege 6-0-22-1; J. S. Rane 2-0-9-0.

Bombay Mutual S. C.:— S. K Chavan c M. M. Panday b J. D. Engineer 4, B. S. Tamhane lbw D. H. Wadia 4, S. B. Mayekar run out 40, S. L. Patil not out 36, R. V. Rege c T. K. Contractor b D. H. Wadia 10, B. S. Mahjan not out 8, rest did not bat Extras 21, TOTAL 104 for 4 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— D. H. Wadia 17-6-30-2; J. D. Engineer 9-0-38-1, F. P. Peddar 7-0-34-0.

WEST INDIES CAUTIOUS IN FOURTH TEST

Grand Centuries By Worrell And Rae

OVAL August 12.

The West Indies at the close of play in the Fourth Test against England had scored 295 runs for three wickets after cautious batting Rae scored 109 before being bowled by Bedser and Worrell remained unbeaten with 110 to his credit.

Despite the big score against them England's bowlers were never completely mastered and with any luck the story might have been different.

Nothing went Wright's way although he bowled splendidly. No batsman played him with complete confidence and chances, difficult it is true, were missed off his bowling.

For most of the day the pitch played perfectly but towards the end Hilton made several balls turn and lift abruptly so that England's batsmen may face a far from enviable task against the West Indies spin attack later in the match.

A large crowd of West Indies supporters gathered together on the popular side, kept up a noisy accompaniment which became louder as Rae renewed his aggression and went nearer to his century. He had certainly accomplished his principal task of laying a foundation to the innings after which he began to cut, drive and hook with remarkable facility.

The way in which he pierced the packed offside field showed fine judgment and even classic Worrell was at times overshadowed.

Rae reached his Century—his second of the Test Series—soon after Tea having then batted four hours and a quarter. He had then hit 12 fours.

Worrell was fortunate when he hit Bedser straight to Brown's hands at short square leg and saw England's Captain drop the ball.

After completing his 100 Rae went quiet again and there was some mild barracking from the crowd who were becoming restless in the chilly weather.

The slow handclapping appeared to affect Rae and gave Bedser his 99th Test wicket.

Rae and Worrell added 172 for the second wicket.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Rae b Bedser	109
Stollmeyer L.B.W. b Bailey	36
Worrell not-out	110
Weekes c Hutton b Wright	30
Extras	10
TOTAL (for 3 Wkts.)	295

Fall of Wickets:—1/72; 2/244; 3/295

Bowling Analysis:

	O	M	R	W
Bailey	20	6	50	1
Bedser	23	4	53	1
Brown	13	4	39	0
Wright	30	11	89	1
Hilton	22	4	54	0

Inter-Railways Soccer

Tournament Commences At Kharagpur On Aug. 27

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Football Tournament for the Indian Railways commences on August 27 at Kharagpur South Institute. The holders G.I.P. Railway are seeded in the upper half and G. P. C. Railway the runners up in the lower half. B. N. Railway have also earned a bye.

Quite a feast of soccer will be witnessed at Kharagpur where the Indian Railway Athletic Association hope to muster the scream of their talent.

The following is the draw:—

UPPER HALF

B.N.R. (Bye); Bikaner Rly. vs. S. I. Railway; N. S. Railway vs. O. T. Railway; G.I.P. Railway (Bye).

BOTTOM HALF

E.I.R. vs. Assam Rly; Mysore Rly. vs. Jodhpur Rly; M.S.M. Railway vs. B.B. and C.I.; C.P.C. Rly. (Bye).

Three Crickets Bodies Merged

JULLUNDUR, August 11 (PTI).

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association, Patiala has agreed to merge with East Punjab Cricket Association and the Punjab Cricket Association, Amritsar. The three merged bodies will be called the Northern India Cricket Association and will have headquarters at Jullundur said Mr. B. D. Khurana, secretary of the Jullundur Association.

There will thus be only one cricket association in Punjab and Pepsu affiliated to the Cricket Control Board.

AL HAMIL SLIPS AND IS INJURED

Will Not Race Till Bombay Season

POONA, Aug. 12: The following statement has been issued by the stable connections of Al Hamil.

Yesterday morning when the horses from Aziz Mahomed's stables were being taken to the Race Course, Al Hamil who was fresh reared and slipped and was slightly injured.

The owner has this morning decided not to run him in Poona where the only races earmarked for him were the Colts Trial and the Gimcrack Stakes.

It is expected that the horse will be able to take part in the Classics next season in Bombay.

BENGAL IN SEMI-FINAL

CALCUTTA August 12 (PTI).

Bengal beat Assam by three goals to two in the quarterfinal of the Santosh Trophy today.

West Bengal had to cross a difficult hurdle this evening to beat Assam by the odd goal in five. Better forward play and opportunism led them to victory.

The conditions were ideal and the turf suited barefooted players. The game was watched by a record crowd.

Satiranjan Shield Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Goan Sports 'A' were the first team to enter the quarter final round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at St. Xavier's College ground when they defeated Matunga Athletic Association by three goals to nil this evening.

Goan Sports combining better found little by way of opposition in Matunga A.A. who relied too much on individualism. Franklin D'Souza drew first blood for the Goans off a pass from Albert. Five minutes before the interval Gama scored his sides second goal and before the final whistle Rebello meted from a through forward pass.

In the Das Cup Football Tournament earlier in the evening, Asbestos Cement eliminated B. B. and C. I. Railway by two goals to nil, both goals being scored by Aboobeker.

Then, Lever Sports beat Volkart Bros. by three goals to nil. Martin Stone and Mendon scored for the winners.

MISS TEHMI VAKEEL IN DEVASTING FORM

Xavierians Virtually Claim Women's Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College have virtually annexed the Women's trophy in the Inter Collegiate Badminton Tournament by virtue of their Junior and Senior players, Miss Tehmi Vakeel and Miss Babette Saldanha entered the semi-finals of the Women's Singles played at the G.M.C. Courts.

Miss Babette Saldanha accounted for Miss Minnie Kanga, the Elphinstone Junior player after winning the first set in a love game, she had a rather veritable oponent in the next and it was only after a hard fought encounter when the score reached over the extra points that the match ended.

Miss Tehmi Vakeel, the holder of the title, over who representation as the Xavier's "B" player so much is being said showed up remarkable form to smash her way to victory against Miss Vasumati Oak of Ruia.

The E.C. and I.S. "A" player Miss Sushila Rege earned a walk over to enter the semi-finals and Miss Bhatwadekar of G.M.C. also joined their ranks.

At the Elphinstone College Courts the third round of the Men's Singles provided badminton of a high order for University standard. Adhye of Ruia's second strong had a lucky match and finally accounted for Chakravarty of G.S.M. "B" in three sets which were closely fought out.

Adi Kavarana of Podar "A" found little opposition in Soonawalla of N. Medical to win easily at 15-4, 15-10.

V. P. Desai, the Elphinstone "B" player playing splendid badminton, executing gracefully the back hand and the smash accounted for C. I. Shah of Jai Hind in two sets. Desai was down four points in the initial set, but gradually exerted himself to neutralize his opponents early had by also went into the lead himself and soon the set points. The second set was similar to the first, but at 7 all Shah changed the shuttle to serve and this brought the game to a quicker end.

M. K. Bhopardikar Ruia's forceful senior representative got the better of M. R. Desai in straight games.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Miss Babette Saldanha (St. Xavier's "A") beat Miss Minnie Kanga (E.C. & I.S. "B") 11-0, 12-10.

Miss Bhatawadekar (GMC "A" beat Miss Neila Farias (Sophia "A" 11-3, 11-2.

Miss Tehmi Vakeel (St. Xavier's "B") beat Miss Vasumati Oak (Ruia "B") 11-7 11-4.

E. C. and I.S. "A" walk over G.S. M. "B".)

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND:— Adhye (Ruia "B") beat A. Chakravati (GSM "B") 15-10, 11-15, 15-11.

Adi Kavarana (Podar "A" beat R. Soonawalla (Nat. Medical "A". 15-4, 15-10.

V. P. Desai (E.C. & I.S. "B" beat C. T. Shah (Jai Hind "A") 15-8, 15-9.

M. K. Bhopardikar (Ruia "A" beat M. R. Desai (Sydenham "A") 15-3, 15-11.

A. Indra (Khalsa "A" eat V. V. Saita (Law "A") 15-6, 15-6.

M. P. Desai (E. C. and I. S. A.) beat V. R. Mehta (Law 'B') 15-4, 15-6.

Boom Gee (St. Xavier's 'B') beat S. M. Master (Bhavan's 'A') 15-0, 15-5.

N. C. Narvane (G. S. M. 'A.') beat M. R. Joshi (Khalsa 'B') 12-15 15-11, 15-11.

Poona Engineering College Table Tennis

POONA, Aug. 12. (PTI).

Three seeded players in the junior singles, S. L. Bajaj, M. L. Lulla and Vivek Karekatti entered the semi-finals when further progress was made in the Engineering College open Table-Tennis Tournament this evening. Using his scorching forehand drives to good purpose, Vivek Karekatti easily disposed off T. M. Todiwalla while both S. L. Bajaj and M. L. Lulla from Bombay experienced little difficulty in their encounters.

The fourth round of the men's singles was also decided this evening. The tournament secretary, Mr. Billimoria, conceded only 16 points in two games to his opponent and will meet V. V. Prabhu from Bombay in the fifth round.

Miss N. Sethna had to struggle hard to enter the second round of the women's singles and won her match against Miss Rajina Gadgil after three gruelling games. Losing the first game at 18, Miss Sethna made a brilliant recovery and won the next two games conceding 16 and 18 respectively.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Rainbow Sports 'A' beat Dockyard 'B' by three goals to nil in the second Division of the Indian Football League played at the Cooperage this evening.

Resorting to short passing tactics Rainbow had a light time and scored twice in the opening period through D'Sa and Alex and in the second session Dockyard fought back gallantly, but with little luck. Gopal completed Rainbow's tally.

LINE-UP FOR TO-DAYS BASEBALL

BOMBAY, August 12: The American Association of Western India baseball team meets the U. S. Navy's "Greenwich Bay" at the Cooperage today at 10-00 a.m. in the first of a two game series. The second game will be played on Independence Day, August 15.

The "Greenwich Bay", a U. S. Navy seaplane tender, arrived in Bombay Saturday morning on a courtesy visit. The ship will be in Bombay for six days before returning to its base in the Persian Gulf.

American Consul General Clare Timberlake will pitch for the Bombay team and Joseph Chernesky, from Manville, New Jersey, will be the starting pitcher for the Navy.

The Bombay team will have many familiar faces from previous games in Russ Hadley of Paramount Pictures "Mac" McComb of General Motors, Jack Scott of Standard Vacuum, John Hlavacek of the United Press of America and John Hanlon of Caltex.

The line-ups for this morning's game are as follows:

"GREENWICH BAY"

Moderacki (Left Field); Finnegan (First Base); Anderson (Third Base); Tolliver (Centre Field); Hopkins (Short Stop); Moore (Second Base); Dunbar (Catcher); England (Right Field); Marlow (Short Center); Chernesky (Pitcher).

BOMBAY

Hadley (Left Field); Hlavacek (Short Stop); Doyle (Center Field); McComb (First Base); Timberlake (Pitcher); Scott (Catcher); Hauge (Right Field); Calpin (Short Center); Britton (Third Base); Schaefer (Second Base).

Umpire Mr. George Beaty

Commentator: Mr. Lee Kammern

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5.40 p.m. Goan Sports vs. B.E.S.T. (First Division Harwood League).

Oval

4 p.m. Uchil United vs. Jai Hind.

5 p.m. Young Meirs School 'A' vs. Jawahar School 'A' (replay).

6 p.m. Mogaveera vs. Hind Bros. (Ashok Shield).

BADMINTON

Elphinstone College Courts and G.M.C. Courts

4 p.m. Inter College Tournament.

CRICKET

10.45 a.m. Kanga League.

PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER

The grim lines of Lt. Gen. Walton L. Walker's face reflect the gravity of the situation as the American Eighth Army Commander discusses operations with his Joint Chiefs of Staff in a command post near the front line.

CENTRE'S CRUSADE AGAINST RISING PRICES

Parliament Imposes Heavy Penalties On Hoarders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12

PARLIAMENT unanimiusly passed today an official resolution enabling the Centre to legislate on certain State Subjects, namely, Trade and Commerce and Production, Supply and Distribution of goods.

The measure is designed to empower the Centre to evolve the uniform policy to check the rising prices of commodities and goods essential to the community.

The assumption of the power by the Centre to legislate on the State Subjects taken in accordance with Article 249 of the Constitution, represents an extra-ordinary step requiring a two-third majority of the house for its approval and was taken "in the national interest".

The object of the resolution, remarked its sponsor Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, was to meet "a very serious situation created in the country today by the rise in prices of various articles." He feared that if the prices rose higher and higher "disastrous results would follow leading to large-scale famine and general disaster". The Government he said, were, therefore, determined to see that the situation did not deteriorate. He thought that neither scarcity conditions nor inflation of currency were the cause for the rise in prices. Nor did he think production alone was the remedy. It was a fight against anti-social elements to be under-taken jointly by the central and state Governments.

Assuring the house that the Government would take steps on the resolution only with the object of bringing down the prices, Mr. Mahatab suggested to the members to exercise their influence in their constituencies in favour of the administration of law. He appealed to the people not to "accept black-marketers and profiteers in society."

DOUBTS

Several speakers, who participated in the debate gave general welcome to the measure but many were doubtful of its proper implementation, holding that the Central Government had not the adequate machinery to enforce it effectively and efficiently.

The house also passed the Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh's bill which removed a literal defect in the Finance Acts of 1949 and 1950 relating to Incometax Assessment of Hindu Joint Families.

MUNSHI'S BILL

The Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi introduced a Bill further to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act to deal with the rise in prices.

Before the introduction, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer raised a point of order stating that Parliament would be empowered to deal with the subject matter of the Bill only after it had passed the resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab for the Centre assuming power to legislate in the matters falling in the State List, namely, trade and commerce and production, supply and distribution of goods. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer said that the proper order was to move the resolution and then introduce the Bill.

Bill provides for more drastic punishment in the cases of persons who are guilty of excessive hoarding of food grains. Provision has also been made for the expeditious disposal of cases of hoarding.

PENALTY CLAUSES

The penalty clause provides that if any person contravened any under the act relating to cotton textiles he shall be punishable with imprisonment extending to thre eyears and shall also be liable to fine besides forfeiture of the property concerned.

Any offender relating to food stuffs shall be punishable with an imprisonment extending to three years and also a fine.

It also provides for the forfeiture of property concerned in the

(Continued on Page 19)

23 KILLED IN NIGERIA TRIBAL CLASH

U. K. Administrator's Office Stoned

LAGOS (Nigeria), August 12 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty three people were killed and several wounded today in the eastern provinces of Nigeria in an inter-tribal clash over fishing rights between the Kalabard and Okrika clans of the Nigeria delta. Stones were thrown at British administrative officers. The Governor of Nigeria, Sir John MacPherson, was expected to invoke the colony's peace preservation ordinance to restore peace.

Indian Member Of U.N. Commission Killed

TWO BRITISH NEWSMEN IN JEEP MISHAP IN KOREA

Gen. MacArthur's *Hq. for Korea, August 12* (PTI-Reuter).

COL. UNNI NAYAR, Indian alternate member of the United Nations Commission in Korea, two British war correspondent and a Korean colonel were killed when their jeep hit a landmine near Waegwan this afternoon.

The correspondents were Ian Morrison of 'The Times' an Christopher Buckley of 'The Daily Telegraph'.

Col. Unni Nayar was a member of the Indian Embassy staff in Washington until he went to Korea a few weeks ago.

He had been in charge of Press and Public Relations and was a popular figure in Washington and at the United Nations headquarters in Lake Success.

During the war he worked with Army Public Relations and served in Burma with advanced forces.

Mr. Morrison (40) was a son of the famous "Times" correspondent in China—Morrison of Peking. He was born in China and before the war was Professor of English at the Imperial University of Hokkaido in Sapporo, the northern island of the Japanese archipelago. He became 'The Times' correspondent in 1949.

Mr. Buckley (45) had been a school master before journalism claimed him. In 1948 he was one of a party of 12 who, unofficially, accepted the surrender of the German troops in Norway. In 1946, in recognition of his services as a war correspondent, he was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

NO HOPE OF MEDIATION IN KOREA

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12. (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie said on arrival here today from New York: "As far as I can see there is no chance for any mediation proposals as regards Korea".

NO GLOBAL WAR

Mr. Lie, who was on his way from Lake Success to Oslo, told reporters he did not believe the Korean fighting would develop into a global war.

"In any fighting there is, of course, a danger that it may spread, but I think the fighting in Korea can be kept local".

Mr. Lie was to meet the Danish Prime Minister, before going on to Norway. Mr. Lie said that no importance should be attached to his trip. He was "just taking a few days holiday".

Bomb Thrown On Belgian Reds Headquarters

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12, (PTI-Reuter): A bomb blasted the headquarters of the Belgian Communist Party in the centre of Brussels early this morning. There were no casualties but police said damage was "considerable".

Chinese Troops Moving Towards Tibet

HONG KONG, August 12, (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist armies totalling 1800,000 have been advancing towards the borders of Tibet during the past six weeks, according to a traveller who reached here today.

The traveller, who came from remote Sikiang province, said that when he left Kangting, the former provincial capital in late June, 60,000 troops had already passed through the city towards Tibet from Szechwan.

CALAMITY FOR DANGS

25,000 Cattle Perish In Floods

Nasik Aug. 12 (PTI): No less than 25,000 heads of cattle are estimated to have perished in the Dang and aboriginal tracts of Nasik district last month, when a year's average rain had splattered down in a month's time.

The rains flood[ed] fields and barns, shut in cattle [in] sheds and helped spread epidemics. They could not go out grazing. Nor was there fodder to keep them stable-fed.

The Secretary of the Dang 'Seva Mandal and Bombay Legislator, Mr. D. M. Bidkar who gave this estimate of the cattle dead, said: "The shortage of cattle in the district is now very acute and will result in most of the land remaining uncultivated this year."

ALLOWED TO ROT

The dead cattle were simply allowed to rot, Mr. Bidkar said. There were no arrangements for skinning them and in every village the atmosphere was fouled by the rotting carcasses.

Seedlings of Nagli and rice had either been washed away or perished and famine was staring the land, he added.

The affected parts are Dang district and Peint, Surgana, Kalwan West, Dindori West and Baglan West of Nasik district. Ninety per cent of the population in these parts is of Adivasis.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, August 12 (PTI): Heavy rains and floods which swept Saurashtra in the second week of July took a toll of 46 lives. According to reports reaching here the damage is estimated at [illegible] a crore of rupees.

About 4,700 houses were destroyed, and about 11,000 damaged. The land washed away has been estimated at about 56,000 acres. About 6,000 cattle, mostly sheep and goats, were carried away by the floods, the reports added.

BATTLE FOR POHANG AIRSTRIP

U. S. Warships Stand By: Chinju Objective Attained

MACARTHUR'S H.Q. FOR KOREA August 12, (PTI-Reuter).

G. Is, protecting the rear of the United States spearheads advancing on Chinju tonight fought off furious Communist thrusts from the hills to the north at vulnerable supply lines along the South Coast.

The advance had almost reached its objective after six days steady progress. Forward groups were only about four miles east of the town by tonight.

But, 25 miles to the north-east the Northerners had steadily expanded their major bridgehead across the Naktong river and had thrown two road blocks across the highway to Miryang, 28 miles south of Taegu.

OTHER CROSSINGS

Tonight's Eight Army Communique also announced that several other crossings of the Naktong were made today at Songiongdong on a bend of the river about 15 miles west Taegu.

In Pohang, burned and blasted east coast port which was captured yesterday by North Koreans, an American armoured column from the grimly-held airfield today carried out a patrol in the city.

They found several scores of guerillas and accounted for a number of them before returning to the airfield.

Tonight American troops and tanks were holding fast, under sniping and mortaring to their kidney-shaped perimeter protecting the concrete airstrip six miles to the south.

Few northerns got across the Naktong at the Songjongdong crossing.

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DON'T ALLOW PAUL ROBESON IN ROME

ROME, August 12 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has asked Italian police to prevent the entry of left-wing Negro singer Paul Robeson into Italy.

A directive sent to all frontier police posts by the Italian chief of police, said the American Embassy in Rome had informed the Italians that Robeson was carrying a passport illegally held and therefore invalid.

The directive ordered that if Robeson should present himself at the frontier, he was to be refused entry and that if he had already entered Italy he was to be re-escorted to the frontier and expelled.

A United States Embassy spokesman in Rome said the request was a routine measure, probably repeated by Embassies in other countries, as a result of the Washington announcement last month invalidating the Negro singer's passport.

S. KOREAN REFUGEE'S TREK

Barefooted, bowed beneath a tremendous load of personal effects carried in a crude wooden sling and protected from the sun by a rough rattan shade, this young refugee trudges grimly back through the shrinking portion of South Korea still left in friendly hands. Like most other refugees, this youngster doesn't know where he is going—he is just plodding on in the hope of finding sanctuary.

RED CHINA'S ARMS AID TO VIET MINH

'General Plan' To Boost Ho's Government

SAIGON, August 12, (PTI-Reu

AUTHORITATIVE French sources said here today that Chinese troops had last month began withdrawal of their 22,000 troops along the Indo-Chinese frontier.

They said the Chinese withdrawal was about 100 kilometres which was "nothing" in modern warfare and did not mean the Chinese Communist threat to Indo-China had been dissipated. The sources said this move was simultaneous with increased Chinese cooperation with the Viet Minh insurrectionary Government, which has been recognised by Russia. Viet Minh units had taken the place of the Chinese troops and had been given deceptive Chinese names. They said Viet Minh labour forces were at work repairing an arc of about six South China airfields and re-building roads to the frontier.

CHINESE TRAINING

Authoritative French sources stated today that Communist China was co-operating in a "general plan" to train and equip guerilla fighters of the Viet Minh insurrectionary Government.

The sources estimated that about 20,000 "well camouflaged" and "disguised" guerillas, from Viet Minh, which is engaged in war with French Union forces, were being given infantry and artillery instruction across the Indo-Chinese frontier in South China. They also said that arms traffic to the guerillas in Indo-China had extended from the northern region which borders South China, to Viet Minh strongholds around the port of Vinh in Central Indo-China where the flow of weapons from Communist China's Hainan Island, 200 miles away, was being reorganised

(Continued on Page 19)

ASSAM DENTENU RELEASED

Supreme Court's Decision

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12, (PTI): The vacation judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice M. C. Mahajan, allowed today the 'habeas corpus' petition field by Mr. Bipul Choudhary, an Assam detenu, and ordered his release.

Five Punjab detenus, who had filed similar petitions, were told in the court by the Advocate-General of the Punjab that their release had been ordered. The petitions of three other Punjab detenus were rejected.

The petition of Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Madras detenu, contending that his detention was 'mala fide', also came up for preliminary hearing today. Mr. Justice Mahajan directed that it should be taken up by the larger bench of the Supreme Court after its reopening of September 11.

Mr. Gopalan's petition challenging the validity of the Preventive Detention Act, was rejected by the Supreme Court in May last.

10 Killed, 70 Injured In Train Collision

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 12. (PTI-Reuter): At least 10 people died and 70 were seriously injured when two trains full of workers on their way to the city collided in the suburbs of Rio De Janeiro today.

Police Use Teargas Again In Gwalior

MILITARY PATROL CITY: CURFEW EXTENDED

GWALIOR, August 12 (PTI).

THE police used teargas to disperse a procession of students at Sarrafa in the heart of the city today.

The students were marching in a procession from the Victoria College grounds where they had gathered immediately on the relaxation of the curfew at 2 p.m. They had assembled there to pay homage to the memory of the students killed in police firing on August 9.

At Sarrafa the processionists were asked to disperse and on their refusal to do so teargas was used:

Teargas bombs were thrown at two points. The processionists dispersed immediately while shops began to close down.

CURFEW AGAIN

At 5 p.m. the city again went under curfew until six tomorrow morning.

Armed police and military are patrolling the city.

Earlier, at the spot on the College grounds where they had two days ago cremated the bodies of the two students killed in the firing, the students bowed before the ashes in respectful homage to the memory of the dead.

They then wore tilak from the ashes on their foreheads and marched into the city in a procession.

Heavy police guards were posted at the College premises.

POLICE FIRE IN THE AIR

Immediately after the reimposition of curfew at 5 p.m. the police fired a few shots in the air to scare away the people who had colected in the Sarrafa areas.

The police caried out a dozen searches throughout the city today and recovered some looted property. Ten persons were arrested.

His Highness the Rajpramukh of Madhyabharat has issued the following appeal to the people of Gwalior:—

On last Wednesday when I heard about the unfortunate incidents in Gwalior, I hastened to come to this place by aeroplane. Whatever I saw here naturally grieved me very much. I extend my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

I am completely confident that peace loving people will imbibe the spirit of my appeal and will co-operate with the Government in maintaining law and order.

The Madhya Bharat Government tonight announced their decision to hold an inquiry into the police firing on Wednesday in which two students were killed and have appointed an India Government official for this purpose. If after this preliminary inquiry it is found that the firing was unjustified, the Government would entrust the matter to a high court judge for a judicial inquiry.

The Government declared this decision in the form of a resolution published in a Gazette Extraordinary, which also announces that the Government have also decided to appoint a representative committee to inquire into the grievances of the College students relating to inadequate hostel accommodation and other matters. In the end the Government appealed to the people for their wholehearted co-operation in maintaining peace and order.

The Government has revised the incidents which culminated in firing by the police on Wednesday, August 9.

At the outset the Government placed on record their "great sorrow" at the death of two young students and extended their "heartfelt sympathy" to the bereaved families.

CURFEW

Curfew was extended in Gwalior city from 6 A.M. today for 24 hours with relaxation for three hours between two to five p.m.

A press note issued by the Director of Information today announcing the extension of curfew said: "Elaborate security arrangements were made by the authorities. Military and police continued to be posted in the city and intensive patrolling was undertaken.

Ghoshal To Conduct Inquiry

The Madhya Bharat Government announced tonight the institution of an official inquiry into Wednesday's police firing in which three students were killed.

Mr. U. K Ghoshal, I.C.S., an officer of the Government of India, will conduct the inquiry and expeditiously report to Government.

City Textile Strike Definite

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a rally of 15,000 workers held at Kamgar Maidan, the Mill Mazdoor Sabha reiterated its decision to go on an indefinite strike from August 14 to protest against the refusal of the Millowners' Association to pay the bonus to the textile workers.

Shri D. G. Mahajani, President of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and Chairman of the Strike Committee, characterised the agreement arrived at between the Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Millowners Association as "an insult to the workers" and as such it was not binding.

Prominent Socialist leaders, including Shri Ashok Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party Shri Mohiuddin Harris and Shri N. G. Gore, prominent Maharashtrian leader, were present.

Shri Mahjani referred to the activities of the RMMS and stated that it was trying to break up the strike and thereby the unity and solidarity of the workers. He alleged that one worker belonging to the 'strike group' was beaten up this morning by some assailants from the "opposite camp". He warned them to refrain from such activities. The real danger to peace, he added, came from the threats given by Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister and the leaders of the R.M.M.S.

He said that the workers will not take any 'advance' as a loan because they had a right to bonus and will not accept the disgraceful agreement signed by the R.M.M.S.

He assured the Government that the strike would be conducted in a very peaceful manner. He added that picketing however will be carried out from "mill to mill and chawl to chawl."

Raja Kulkarni, Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, reiterating the worker's right to bonus threw out a challenge to Shri G. D. Ambeker, Secretary of the R.M.M.S. to come forward before the workers and convince them that he had won for them their rightful bonus.

He made a request to the Police Commissioner not to send the police force to the mill areas as the Sabha was prepared to maintain law and order. He advised the Government to leave the workers alone. He also appealed to the Millowners Association to follow the right path.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Concluding he made an appeal to the public and the press to give their financial and moral support to the striking workers.

Shri Prabhaker More, a prominent worker of the M.M.S. refuted the charge made in a section of the press that the strike was initiated by the Socialist leaders and the workers were against it. He asserted that the workers had taken the decision on their own intiative.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya and Shri N. G. Gore also addressed the meeting.

There was a slight commodition in the meeting when some volunteers of the Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh riding bicycles passed by the Kamgar Maidan shouting anti-strike slogans. They were, however, diverted by the public from the scene of the meeting.

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2 ANNAS PER WORD

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Wanted Agents for selling our Fancy Leather Suit Cases, Holdalls Champals, Shoes and Sandals on a salary of Rs. 250/- per month in every City and Town. Write immediately for Agency terms and samples United Industries, Kanpur.

(2031)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

To be sold.— (1) One Chicago Radiogram with Single record player, working on AC/DC. (2) 11 Chicago sets of Loud Speaking Inter-Communication Telephones with 1000 ft. shilded cable for the same, working on AC. Apply to:— Box No. 8401 "Bombay Chronicle".

BUSINESS OFFERS

Export Enquiries welcomed for large Quantities of P.V.C. T.R.C. V.I.R. Electric Cables to B.B.C.— Satisfaction Guaranteed—Surplus Stocks by British and American Manufacturers, Electrotherm, 59, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, England.

(2029)

BOMBAY'S FOOD DRIVE

One Lakh Tons More By 1951

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A target of a hundred thousand tons or the realization of about ten per cent of the total food deficit of the province was aimed at by the Government of Bombay, in respect of minor irrigations alone by the end of 1951, stated Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, in an interview today.

He said that so far since April last tanks and bhandaras which had already been completed in Karnatak, Gujerat and Maharashtra were 150, 25 and 5 totally costing about Rs. 10,00,000. The schemes in progress in the same areas were 50, 40 and 20 respectively.

MORE WORKS

Government expected to undertake by about October 200 such works in Karnatak and fifty in Gujerat and plans and estimates were already in progress.

The Minister said that the achievement of the target depended on a number of factors like the co-operation of social workers, officers and others.

When this happened, a very large acreage of land would receive sure supplies of water and some lands which at present receive no water at all would also become cultivable.

JUSTIFICATION

Justifying a small contribution taken from the beneficiaries of such constructions, the Minister said that this gave the cultivators a sense of responsibility and partnership. Since the value of the land appreciated this way, such contributions could not be regarded as objectionable.

He said that in the case of tanks and bhandaras the contributions were one fourth and one third respectively with regard to whether they were tanks or bhandaras, the contributions were even less in famine areas and backward tracts and even this part of this amount was given by the Government as Thagai loans and later recovered.

Shri B.G. Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri B. G. Kher Chief Minister of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay from Poona on August 14. He will stay in the City up to August 17.

EVERYTHING BEING DONE TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEM

Madras Minister's Assurance

MADRAS, August 12 (PTI).

MR. J. L.P. ROCHE VICTORIA Food Minister, assured the Madras Assembly today that Government would spare no pains "to see that everything is done to meet the (food) situation and satisfy the people"

Government were keeping in close touch with district officials and were rushing food to deficit areas, he said.

The Minister, who was replying to the two-day food debate in the House said members had been "harping on the existing difficulties and painting lurid pictures" of the food situation a little too much. What was needed was more procurement and quick despatch of food and these two aspects were being borne in mind by Government in dealing with the present situation.

The assembly defeated, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution sponsored by Mr. M. Mohammed Ismail, leader of the Opposition which stated that "the House is of the firm view that the Government has failed to take timely and adequate steps to prevent avoidable starvation in the State".

GOVERNMENT STEPS

Explaining the steps taken by Government to meet the critical food situation, Mr. Roche Victoria said that Government had directed the district authorities in deficit areas to acquaint them telegraphically almost daily their stock position of foodgrains. On the basis of these reports, the civil supplies authorities had been rushing to food to them by all possible means to transport.

The Government also arranging with the Railways for necessary wagon facilities for quqick movement of food to distant centres.

Government was enforcing austerity measures strictly to that wastage could be avoided. However, he said, Governmental action alone would not suffice and the members of the Legislature should remain in their constituencies and help local authorities in their efforts to tackle the serious food problem.

LIVER EXTRACT INDUSTRY

Tariff Board's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, August 12: The claim of the liver extract indusary for portection or assistance was referred to the Tariff Board for investigation in May, 1949. The scope of the enquiry included oral and injectible liver extracts and their compounds. The following are the principal recommendation of the Board:

(1) There is no case for protection to the liver extract industry, the fair selling prices of the indigenous products being appreciably below the landed costs, ex-duty, of comparable imports.

(2) Licences for imports of such vitamins as are required for the preparation of liver extract compounds should be liberally granted.

(3) The inspection of liver extract factories under the Drugs Control Act should be more systematic so as to ensure that the B. P. standards are strictly adhered to by the manufactures and that proper hygienic conditions are maintained throughout the manufacturing process.

(4) Samples of liver extract produced by the different manufacturers should be collected by the Inspectors and forwarded for chemical tests. A few more Haematological units should be established at an early date in order to test the products of all the manufacturers at frequent intervals.

(5) The municipalities concerned should maintain proper hygienic conditions and examine the possibility of providing cold storage facilities at the slaughter houses from which raw liver is supplied for the liver extract industry.

SHRI G. D. VARTAK

Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will arrive in Bombay from Poona on August 14. The Minister will proceed to Nasik on August 16, and return to Poona the following day.

Withdraw Troops From Korea

U.S. PROFESSOR'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 12.

Welcoming Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's stand in Korea Mrs. Shopper American woman professor of Leonard Theological College who arrived in Jubbulpore after staying in Korea for 11 years said that the Indian policy on Korea was correct, just and healthy at the present time. She also pointed that the Indian policy was based on the policy of co-operating with America. She openly condemned MacArthur's policy and said he had completely failed. She also stated that MacArthur was much hated in South-East Asia and his administration was a complete failure. The landing of American army was much against the will of the Koreans, she maintained and added that the American action was most inopportune.

Mrs. Shopper advised the U.S. Government to withdraw from Korea and allow the Koreans to decide their future.

CASE AGAINST LAIK ALI CABINET

Defence Counsel's Plea Accepted

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 12 (UPD): The case against the Laik Ali Cabinet Ministers and other top-ranking Razakars charged with alleged criminal conspiracy to drive away caste Hindus from Hyderabad and establish an Islamic State came up today before the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr J. A. Pinto.

Nawab Deen Yar Jung, former-Director-General of Police, an accused, was not present owing to indisposition. Syed Kasim Razvi, who too absented, had sought exemption for preparing his arguments in connection with the Bibinagar Dacoity Case which begins on Monday next.

A London barrister Mr. E. M. Chambers, representing Sanderson Lee and Company attended the court. Later, he was closetted with accused. It was reported that he has been briefed by two ex-Minister, Abdul Rahim and Abdul Rauf, and by four Razakar leaders.

At the outset, the Defence Counsels Mr Murtaza Ali Khan and Khan Sahib A. S Qureshi, filed applications on behalf of their clients, asking for copies of statements of the approver, as well as of witnesses made on oath before magistrates and before the police in the course of investigations. They cited sections under which the accused were entitled to these statements as they formed part of the genernal record of the case. These statements, they argued, would be helpful to the accused in cross-examining prosecution witness.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The President of the Tribunal after hearing the special prosecutor, Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, passed an order that the approver's statement should be furnished to the accused forthwith, without waiting for his being put in the witness box.

The copies of statements, made by witnesses on oath before magistrates, under section 164, he ruled, should be furnished as soon as the prosecution had applied for summons to be issued to witnesses.

As regards the statements recorded by the police in the course of investigations under section 162, Mr Pinto ordered that the copies need not be furnished to the accused till a witness actually got in the witness box. But if the prosecution was willing to furnish copies as soon as summons were applied for particular witnesses, the court then would have to apply its mind to the contents of these statements with regard to their relevency and whether in the interests of justice it was necessary to furnish them. The copies would be furnished thereafter.

The case was then adjourned till the 26th August.

Situation In Bihar Grave

SOCIALIST LEADER'S STATEMENT

PATNA, Aug. 18 (PTI).

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, the Socialist leader, said here yesterday that he had been deeply disappointed at India's Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi's statement that "there is no famine nor starvation in Bihar".

Mr. Narayan, who was addressing a press conference, said, "I can say from personal knowledge that the situation in a very big area in North Bihar is grave, and unless proper steps are taken immediately to help the cultivators for raising the next crops by distributing taccavi loans and seeds on a large scale, there will be a repetition of the Bengal famine of 1943".

Mr. Narayan said that ninety cases of what he called "authentic starvation deaths" had been reported to the Socialist Party from the "famine areas" of Bihar and the names and addresses of 87 persons who died were with him.

The figures of dead according to Mr. Narayan are as follows:- Saharsa Sub-District: Bangaon Thana—one; Kishanganj Thana—15; Alamnagar Thana—3; Madehpura Thana—3. PURNEA DISTRICT: Rupauli and Dhamdaha Thana—58.

BHAGALPUR DISTRICT: Naugachchia Thana—7.

Mr. Narayan said he regretted that the Government were still showing an unwillingness to declare the affected areas as famine areas due to "a false sense of prestige", while admitting themselves that acute scarcity was prevailing. If these areas were declared famine areas, aid from international organisations could also have been sought and obtained.

'Slightly Coloured' Problem

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 12. PTI-Reuter).

A CAPE TOWN Catholic priest, the Reverend Father Thomas Lawrence Gill successfully appealed yesterday against a conviction of 1st March for allegedly performing a marriage ceremony between a European and a "slightly coloured" woman.

A Full Bench of the Supreme Court here unanimously set aside the Lower Court conviction of contravening the Mixed Marriages Act and sentence, a fine of twenty sterling.

Kalimpong Jail Wall Collapses: None Hurt

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12 (PTI): A wall of the sub-jail at Kalimpong in Darjeeling district collapsed yesterday due to heavy rain, it is learnt here from official sources.

All the under-trial prisoners in the jail were immediately removed to the Thana building where they were accommodated temporarily.

No one was injured as a result of the accident.

The sub-divisional officer, Kalimpong, is making arrangements for repairs to the jail wall and for housing the under-trial prisoners.

Notorious Gang Rounded Up

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (PTI): The Government Railway Police, Punjab, claims to have rounded up a notorious gang of railway thieves who have been operating on the G. I. P. Railways for the last two or three years with goods trains as their target.

Four teleprinters belonging to army were stolen by the gang from a wagon attached to the 53 Down train, between railway stations Shonaka and Rondi, within forty miles from New Delhi station. Delhi railway police has succeeded in recovering all four machines. A number of other goods train thefts are also alleged to have been committed by the members of the gang. Investigation is proceeding.

ON KOREAN WAR FRONT

(Continued from Page 16)

ing earlier today. They were, however, still there by dusk and were being attack by Allied troops.

The Communique said Communist strength along the stretch of river held by the first cavalry was estimated at over one thousand.

A morning tank-supported attack on the right flank of the South Korean First Division was repulsed with heavy losses to the northerners, the Communique added.

"Communist strength in this sector appears to be thining, it said.

In the main bridgehead the 24th Division still attacke but could not prevent more Communists from getting across.

Earlier reports said the 24th Infantry yesterday gained one mile along the whole front against the bridgehead, diving the Communists from the high ground and squeezing them into an area less than three miles long and two miles deep.

Reconnaisance reports still indicated a tremendous buildup of Communist men and tanks in the Waegwan area north-west Taegu.

CHINJU OBJECTIVE

Roy Macartney says: A spokesman at MacArthur's Headquarters said General Kean had been ordered to take the high ground east of Chinju commanding the town and not the town itself.

United Nations warships stood by in Pohang Bay today ready to held defend this second major United Nations airstrip in South Korea.

B-29 Over North Korea

TOKYO, August 12. (PTI-Reuter).

A heavy force of B—29 Superfortresses today bombed "military objectives in the extreme north-east corner of North Korea," a United States Far East Air Force Communique said.

The Superforts approached the target from the sea and "bombed from a mass formation", it said.

A statement from British Commonwealth Occupation Force Headquarters in Tokyo this morning said Australian 'Mustang' aircraft gave "a dazzling display of marksmanship" when they knocked out three Communist tanks and damaged a fourth in a sortie near Waegwan.

The announcement said the Australians also strafed enemy troops concealed in an orchard and rocketed and strafed enemy troops and artillery in the Yongdok area, on the north-eastern front, where they met scattered ground fire. One Australian plane was hit in its elevator by a bullet.

U. S. Warships Shell N. Korean Island

LONDON, August 11, (PTI-Reuter): Pyongyang radio reported tonight that the North Korean High Command had issued the following Communique this evening:

"On all fronts the units of the People's Army continued to engage in fierce battle with the Americans and Syngmann Rhee's puppet forces.

"American aircraft and warships continue to bomb and shell violently the liberated areas of the sounth and to the north of the 38th parallel.

"On August 9 and 10 American warships including a cruiser, suddenly attacked in the area of the island of Chodo (Seto) on the west coast and subjected inhabited localities to barbarous shelling. As a result many dwellings, schools, hospitals and cultural and educational institutions were destroyed.

"There were casualties among the civilian population.

"On the east coast enemy warships opened fire inhabited localities but as a result of answering fire from ethe coastal artillery of the peoples army they were forced to retreat.

"On August 10 American aircraft again bombed Wonsan (Genzan) and dropped bombs on residental areas. As a result many dwellings were destroyed. There were many casualties among the population".

NORWAY'S OFFER

OSLO August 12, (PTI-Reuter).

Norway has placed an unarmed merchant ship of 10:000 tons at the disposal of the United Nations for transport duties in Korea, the Norweigan Foreign Ministry announced today.

1,081 Detenus Released In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn), August 12, (PTI-Reuter):

The Government of Hyderabad released yesterday 1,081 detenus lodged in Jalna Jail, it is learnt.

CALL FOR PROTEST STRIKE

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has called upon 2 1/2 lacks of Bombay Textile Workers to observe a protest strike against the unjust bonus award for the year 1948-49.

WRITE BOOKS WITH HUMAN APPEAL

Raman's Plea To Scientists

BANGALORE, Aug. 12 (UPI): "It will be a task worth doing, if some one can write scientific books in order to get science across to the millions of this country. In this respect, India might also lead, if her scientists write with greater human appeal," said Sir C. V. Raman, addressing the Urdu literary society of the St. Joseph's College here.

Sir C. V. Raman said that scientific literature at present dealt with merely subjects under consideration and strictly with a view to precision and accuracy. In doing so it was deprived of the human touch and was, therefore, as dry as dust to the average reader with the net result that the majority of scientific books were anathema to many people.

India, he added, could set a new fashion, if her scientists wrote books with greater human appeal.

Sir C. V. Raman said that he did not know what it would be like, when linguistic reformers set to work and scientific books were published in the various regional languages. "For my part I will get along without them," he said.

Concluding, Sir C. V. Raman hoped that the rising men of letters would address themselves to this task and write books more attractively with a human appeal.

100 Sq. Miles Submerged

BALASORE, Aug. 12, (PTI).

Due to heavy floods in Brahmani, Baitarinj and Kochila rivers an area of about 100 square miles is submerged in Dhamnagar area according to a report received here from Bhadrak. Considerable damage to standing crops is feared on account of the floods.

RED CHINA'S ARMS AID TO VIET MINH

(Continued from Page 17)

and has now assumed important porportions".

VIET MINH'S CONTROL

The French sources said Viet Minh guerillas were in complete control of this Central sector of Indo-China but their exact strength was not known. They also said a Chinese mission of at least 300 had arrived in "North Viet Minh territory" to provide information on the conduct of propaganda among Viet Minh followers who were suspicious and hesitant about Chinese cooperation.

The mission was also working among the overseas Chinese who numbered about one million in Indo-China but who were mainly in the southern regions. Authoritative French army sources gave this information today to clarify the many unconfirmed and erroneous reports reaching the outside world about the Indo-China frontier situation. They said that until recently the arms traffic had been on a "local scale". Now big quantities were being sent and the Chinese Communist Government could not be said to be ignorant of what was taking place. "General plan" of Sino-Viet Minh cooperation now covered the whole Viet Minh territory they said.

POSITIONS OF TROOPS

The sources said Viet Minh troops in South Korea were in three important groups along "main strategic roads" leading to the Indo-China frontier. About 10,000 were undergoing infantry training in Chnia's Yunnan province. Another 5,000 were about 30 miles north of the French-held frontier outpost of Caobang and were getting artillery instruction in Kwangsi province. A third group whose strength was unknown was in Kwangtung province near the frontier opposite the French held sector between Moncay and Langson in the valley of the Tso Kiang river. They were thought to be largely engaged in arms traffic.

The statement came as the French authorities announced that, to the best of their knowledge, the 60-day old French proposal to exchange military and civilian prisoners of war had now been accepted by the Viet-Minh Government.

CENTER'S CRUSADE AGAINST RISING PRICES

(Continued from page 16)

order but the court should record its opinion if it decide that a sentence of imprisonment or forfeiture was not necessary to meet the ends of justice.

In the case of haarding of foodgrains the offender is liable to imprisonment, which may extend to seven years and to a fine not less than twenty times the value of the foodgrains found in his possession besides forfeiture of the hoarded grain.

If any person contravenes any order under the act relating to other essential commodities, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to three years or with fine or both, and forfeiture of property concerned if necessary.

Provision is made for expenditious disposal of the cases and the court is enjoined to hear the cases day to day.

The new act is applicable to all States and is designed to bring a uniform law on the subject of essential supplies for all parts of the Indian Union.

POWERS SOUGHT

The Industry and Supply Minister, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, moved a resolution seeking "in the national interest "to enable Parliament for a period of one year from August 15, 1950 to make laws with respect to certain matters enumerated in the State List, namely Trade and Commerce and production, Supply and Distribution of goods.

Mr. Mahatab said that as the Prime Minister had pointed out the other day, the purpose of the resolution was to meet the "very serious situation" created in the country today by the rise in the prices of various articles.

Some of the State Governments took immediate action and because there was no law to cope with the situation they had recourse to public opinion. In Calcutta, a warning of picketing was given to those who indulged in hoarding and profiteering. In Bombay, the Home Minister declared that he would not object to non-violent picketing. The Food and Supply Minister of Bihar had issued a warning that those who indulged in hoarding and profiteering would forfeit the right of police protection. The seriousness of the situation could be judged by the action taken by these three States.

Mr. Mahtab said that he had received letters from Madras that the prices of various articles had risen there very abnormally. The Prime Minister and he were receving a large number of similar wires from other parts of the country.

This increase in price was not due to inflation of currency, as could be seen by the statement of the Reserve Bank's accounts and deposits. Government were compelled to revise their Open General Licence programme to keep down the prices of imported articles and the result had been satisfactory so far as imports went.

The prices of imported articles fell considerably in Bombay and in other markets but the latest report was that many people were coming forward to deal in forward markets in imported goods and hence it was becoming very difficult to control their prices also.

The House could not expect Government to allow a scale of imports which would not be permitted by the exchange position and would have a very bad effect on local industries. Government were thus in a dilemma.

"In my opinion", said Mr. Mahtab, "It will be a platitude if i say that more production will be the remedy because we have been talking about more production for the last several years and very little result has been achieved. The only other way is the strict enforcement of the law and arousing public opinion."

Mr. Mhatab appealed to every political party in the country to bring its influence to bear on the situation so that prices would not rise. No party should seek to gain a political advantage out of the situation.

It was desirable Mr. Mahatb added not to name the articles which were worrying Government and the House lest it should create repercussions on the market or send the commodities "underground."

Relying to various points of order raised by members, the speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, said that the resolution was in accordance with the constitution. It was for the House to decide on the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Alladi Krishnamswami Ayyar said that the expression "trade and commerce" would certainly include agricultural products.

Mr. Mahatab said that Government had found that action under Article 249 was best suited for the occasion. Items 33 and 34 of the Concurrent List did not envisage action on imported articles. In order to have some control over the three categories of goods, Government had recourse to Article 249.

ALL THESE SOAR HIGH

Mentioning the commodities, the prices of which had gone high recently, he said that the price of tea had gone up tremendously in recent weeks. The prices of copper zinc, caustic soda, citric, acid, aluminium, and razor blades had goneup. The price of basic metals also had risen. All these articles were not coverted by the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act.

ONLY FIRST STEP

"The resolution", remarked Mr. Mahatab in his reply to the debate "does not give any power to Government. It confers powers on Parliament itself, and from the Parliament Government will draw their own power. By passing the resolution, the house is not conferring on the Executive Government any additional power. It is only when Government come to draw power under the resolution before the house, members can raise questions relating to the competency of otherwise of Government. That time will be when actual steps are suggested by Government. Nothing is contemplated at present. We have taken the first step here."

It had been suggested Mr. Mahatab said that the high prices might be due to shortage of articles. It was not a fact. It was proved so by the fact that after the declaration of O.G.L. the prices of some of the commodities had gone down. The price of mercury, which was pushed up to Rs. 642 after the Korean War came down to Rs. 300 — aprice far lower than the one ruled before the Korean war.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, reminded the house that under the Article a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting was necessary for the passage of the resolution.

The motion was then put to vote and carried unanimously amidst prolonged cheers.

HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY

Parliament then passed the finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh's Finance Laws (Amedment) Bill with two amendments.

The bill removes a literal defect in the Finance Acts of 1949 and 1950 under which the benefit of the higher tax exemption limit provided by them for every Hindu undivided family could be claimed even by a Hindu family consisting of a husband, wife and minor son. It was said that according to the literal wording employed in the Act the wife, though she could not claim partition, was under Hindu Law, entitled to a share on partition, should partition take place at any time between the father and the minor son. But it was never the intention of Government that such a family should get the benefit of the higher exemption limit in any State.

The exemption limit only applies to a Hindu undivided family which consists of at least two adult comparceners or of at least two branches.

Acute Food Crisis In Murshidabad

CALCUTTA Aug. 12 (PTI):

Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta, the eminent Indian jurist, and eleven other promient citizens of Calcutta, in a joint statement today referred to the "acute food crisis" in the District of Murshidabad and urged Government "to rush food supplies there immediately and prevent famine that is looming large."

Contempt Of Congress

54 WITNESSES CITED IN U.S. HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The United States House of Representatives today cited for contempt of Congress 54 witnesses, including four atom scientists, who defied the Un-American activites Committee by refusing to answer questions during investigations into Communism.

The four scientists had worked on the wartime atomic bomb project. Others cited included Philip Bort, General Manager of the New York Communist newspaper the "Daily Worker"; and Mrs. Louise Bransten, an heiress living in New York who has beer described by Committee members as a big contributor to Communist funds Several others were officials of the United Electrical Workers Union, which the Congress of Industrial Organisations expelled for following the Communist party line

Today's citations brought to 56 the two-day total voted by the House upon recommendation by the Committee. They will be referred to the Justice department for court action.

Conviction for contempt of Congress carries a maximum penalty of a year in gaol and a fine of 1,000 dollars

Thirty-nine of those cited were witnesses before the Committee, last April, when it investigated Communism in Hawaii, it was stated later.

The scientists named were, Giovanni Crossi Lomanity, David Joseph Bohm, David Fox, among the workers in the California Radiation Laboraatory, and Clarence Hiskey, a chemist who worked on a university of Chicago

MANUFACTURE OF SAREES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Powerloom factories coming within the scope of the Factories Act 1948 were prohibited from manufacturing, 'inter alia,' certain varieties of sarees with effect from 1st July, 1950, as a measure of protection to the Hand loom Industry.

In consideration of the difficulties experienced by powerloom factories in changing their line of production, the Government of India have decided to allow such factories to manufacture coloured sarees, but restrict with effect from 1st September 1950 their producion of sarees of all varieties to counts 36s and above says a press note issued by the Textile Commissioner.

Powerloom factories coming within the scope of the Factories Act 1948 can, therefore, now manufacture colcured sarees but not of striped or check pattern.

They can also use gold coloured art silk yarn in saree borders. Restrictions already imposed on such factories in regard to the production of sarees with borders exceeding 2 1/2 in. in width and headings exceeding 9 in. wdth, however, continue.

ANTI-TELESCOPING DEVICE

New Model Railway Coaches

BANGALORE, Aug. 12 (PTI): A device to avoid the telescoping of coaches in case of Accidents nas been incorporated in the 150 new 'model 407' third class Railway coaches which the Hindustan Aircraft Factory here is building for the Indian Railways.

The anti-telescoping device, which is being applied for the first time to rail coaches in the country, is built in at each end of the coach and consists of a rolled steel structure welded into integral units. It is anticipated that when a collision occurs. The structure will act as a sort of superbuffer, and absorb the shock by bending and not breaking as a result of the impact.

The factory has already built and delivered to the various Indian Railways 100 'model 404' coaches. The new model (model 407) a prototype of which is now ready provides grater amenities to third class passengers than model 404 which is now in service on the trunk routes of India.

SOVIET NOT HELPING NORTH KOREA

Malik Denies Charge

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 12, (PTI-Reuter).

THE SECURITY COUNCIL last night resumed the debate on Korea in the face of blocking Russian demands that a North Korean representative as well as a South Korean should be invited to state their case.

M. Jacob Malik, Soviet Chairman of the Council suggested that the Russian proposal to invite representatives of both North and South Korea to the deliberations be duly approved.

After that, M. Malik said, the Council would decide whether the invitation to the Korean Republic Representative which was issued by the Council on June 25 was to be honoured at subsequent meetings.

The Western delegates have all maintained that the June 25th resolution was still in force and that the Council President was obliged to invite the Korean Republic Representative to the Council table.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British Representative, said Russia's effort to get both North and South Koreans before the Council table at the same time was simply an attempt to argue that both sides were to some extent to blame and that the only real solution would be to get the "foreign devils" (the Americans) to leave Korea and so allow communication to take place on well established lines.

THE LESSON

The South Koreans showed in their elections (observed by the United Nations) that they did not care for the Soviet type of Government in the leas., Sir Gladwyn said.

PLEA FOR REVIEW OF STAY ORDER

Mill Mazdoor Sabha's Move

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Raja Kulkarni, Secretary of the Mill Mazdur Sabha filed an application today before the Industrial Appettate Tribunal, Council Hall, Bombay, for rehearing or review of the Stay Order in regard to the application made by the Bombay Millowners' Association on August 9. The application contended that the agreement reached between the Mill Muzrur Sang and the Millowners' Association was not binding on those workers who were not the members of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdur Sang.

The Tribunal recorded the application and the hearing was fixed to September 6 along with other appli-

ALTERCATION OVER CINEMA TICKET

Alleged Stabbing Of Companion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following an altercation over the cost of a cinema ticket Savitre Devjee is alleged to have drawn out a knife and stabbed his companion at Delima Street last night.

Savitre and his companion met at 8-30 last night, and when they reached Delima Street Savitre's companion asked the accused to pay him the cost of the cinema ticket which he had bought for Savitre. Savitre is alleged to have refused, and an altercation ensued, in the course of which Savitre drew out a knife and stabbed his companion, who received injuries on his left palm.

A complaint was lodged with the Byculla Police, who arrested Savitre.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court today.

6 Smugglers Arrested

AMRITSAR, Aug. 12, (PTI): The border police have arrested six smugglers, five Indians and one Pakistani, from Gharinda, a border town. Four thousand silver rupee coins which are alleged to have been bought by the Pakistani for sale in India, were seized from them.

ARAB ATTITUDE ON PALESTINE

U.N. Commission Finds No Change

CAIRO, Aug. 12. (PTI-Reuter): A meeting between the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission and Egyptian Foreign Minister Salah el Din Bey yesterday produced no sign that the Arab had changed their attitude on Palestine, a Commission spokesman said.

The spokesman said there was no progress to report from the talks, the first since the Commission returned from Geneva but there was still a possibility of finding a formula acceptable to all parties.

An Egyptian Foreign Office spokesman said the talks had centred on the proposals the Commission circulated to all interested governments on March 29 as well as the question of Arab refugees

MAO GREETS NEW BURMESE ENVOY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (PTI): The new Burmese Ambassador to the People's Republic of China presented his credentials to the Chairman, Mao Tse-Tung, on August 8, according to reports reaching here.

KARACHI August 9: An elaborate programme has been drawn up by the Karachi Peace Committee for the observance of 'Peace Week' from August 20 to 27.

meetings followed by signature cam-

Greater Than Gettysburg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED STATES Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson was reported to have told members of Congress that the United States faced a crisis greater than those at Gettysburg and Pearl Harbour.

Reports of Mr. Acheson's views were given by Senators, who called on him yesterday to urge action towards a political union with Western Europe. Mr. Acheson was said to have told them that the United States had its hands full on the diplomatic front without attempting to take on any such task.

Senator John Sparkman (Democrat, Alabama) said Mr. Acheson told the Conference that he was in sympathy with the idea of Western Union but believed it should come by the natural growth of relations between the anti-Communist powers. Mr. Acheson was said to have impressed Congressmen with the gravity with which he viewed the present situation in which Russia controlled a large share of the world's manpower.

U.S. PROBE INTO ATOM SECRET LEAKAGES

Seventh Arrest Made

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Federal Bureau of Investigation made a seventh arrest yesterday in connection with its roundup of Americans accused to giving atom bomb secrets to Russia.

The Justice Department announced that F.B.I. agents in New York had taken into custody Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rusenberg, aged 34.

She is the wife of Julius Rosenberg and the sister of David Greenglass both of whom were arrested last month on charges of obtaining highly classified atomic information for Russia.

RUSSIA WANTS REDS' RULE IN NORTH KOREA

Acheson On Dilatory Tactics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

IN A STATEMENT at his weekly Press conference yesterday, Mr. Dean Acheson said the Soviet Union had clearly shown, in demanding the withdrawal of United Nations forces from Korea, that the settlement it desired there was abject submission to Communist control.

"By disregard of the duties of his office, by dilatory tactics, and by reiterated reversals of the truth, the Soviet Representative has obstructed, but not prevented, presentation of the facts", Mr. Acheson said.

U. N. PRINCIPLE

"These facts are that the Security Council itself has by a large majority determined the existence and nature of the aggression and that the United Nations has been taking effective unified action to repel it and to restore peace Furthermore, that United Nations forces are fighting for a principle —the principle that aggression cannot, and will not be tolerated.

"On the other hand, the U.S.S.R. has taken no step to induce the puppet regime in North Korea to cease hostilities and restore peace"

Mr. Acheson said questions posed before the Security Council by United States Representative Warren Austin could not be too frequently insisted upon. These questions and the answers to them were:

PERSON CARRYING RUM CAUGHT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A person who was carrying a bottle of 'rum' hidden in his raincoat was challenged by a police constable on the Hornby Road yesterday. He dropped the bottle on the road spilling the rum on the pavement. He was produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court by the Gamdevi Police, today.

The broken pieces of glass were taken charge of by the police. The accused Shamsuddin Valludin was bailed out on a sum of Rs. 200 by the Magistrate.

Mr. Lall Acts As U. N. Secretary-General

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 12: Mr. Shamaldharee Lall, of India who is acting for Mr. Trygve Lie during the latter's absence in Norway sat yesterday at the Security Council table in the Secretary-General's seat by the side of the President M. Jacob Malik of Russia.

This is the first time that —an Indian Assistant Secretary General has reputised as Secretary-General. There are eight Assistant Secretaries-General in the United Nations.

Centre Refutes A Bombay News

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (UPI): It is learnt from the Ministry of Finance Government of India, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the news its emanating from Bombay, regarding the issue of a circular letter by the Central Government to State Governments advising the latter not to float loans or indicating the borrowing plans of the Central Government.

REDRESS GRIEVANCES OF MIDDLE CLASS

Office Employees Condemn State's Economic Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GRAVE concern over the deteriorating economic condition of the salaried employees was expressed by various speakers at the Conference of Office Employees at C. J. Hall this evening.

Representatives of 35 Unions of various commercial and educational institutions of the city participated in the Conference which passed several important resolutions, criticizing government's economic policy and holding them responsible for soaring prices and growing unemployment in the country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who presided deprecated the distinction that was sought to be made between the "middle class" and lower class by interested parties. He said that the working class as a whole was one and indivisible, and whether work was mental or physical, or on a salaried basis or daily-wage basis, made no difference whatever.

Mr. Joshi admitted that the condition of the salaried employees was really unsatisfactory. Government inquiry some time back, had revealed that it was difficult for them to make two ends meet.

He felt that derationing of food and decontrol of essential commodities would prove disastrous in their consequences, as long as the present scarcity conditions lasted. The problem of food stuff was to be tackled at its root. If food grains were to be made cheaper, it was the duty of the Government to see that the agriculturist got all the necessary assistance by way of a reduction in the prices of essential commodities. But the capitalist would not permit the prices of cloth and such other manufacetured articles to come down easily. If that was so, it was impossible to expect increased production from the peasant.

LABOUR BILLS

Referring to the two labour Bills now pending before the Parliament, Mr. Joshi said that he could not agree with the two main principles underlying those Bills, namely, "compulsory arbitration", and effort to make the strike illegal.

The main resolution passed by the conference expressed the view that the present sad plight of the salaried employees was attributable to the Government policy. Government had failed to embark upon a bold programme of economic development and their anxiety to satisfy the vested interests and inability to place before the people co-ordinated plans of rapid economic development, had brought about economic crisis in the country. The resolution warned the Government that unless their policy was radically revised, they would be faced with a situation, which, it would not be within their power to control.

The resolution also appealed to the salaried employees to form themselves into trade unions, co-operatives and similar other organisations to fight the economic difficulties that confronted them. It further asked the employees not to be misled by unscrupulous propaganda carried on by interested parties to divide the ranks of the working people into lower classes versus middle classes.

SUPINE ATTITUDE

Another resolution passed by the conference protested against Government's 'supine attitude' towards the soaring prices of essential commodities, and charged that their efforts to prevent further rise in prices were half-hearted and ineffective.

With a view to bringing down the prices, the conference suggested such measures as nation-wide control and rationing of food-grains and other consumer goods, a uniform policy for their procurement and distribution, strict scrutiny of industrialists' profits, insistance on production to the installed capacity of an industry and deterrent punishment including confiscation of property for persons convicted of profiteering, hoarding and black-marketeering.

Another resolution passed by the conference expressed concern at the rising tide of unemployment in the country, and called upon the Government of India to provide work and introduce a scheme for the unemployment relief. It further requested the Government to initiate a planned programme of economic development, fully utilizing the country's resources, which would raise the national wealth and help create conditions of stable employment.

By one more resolution the conference expressed the view that the Trade Unions Bill and the Labour Relations Bill violated the fundamental rights of the workers and would help only to fulfil their basic needs.

At the outset Mr. Asoka Mehta explained the implications of the resolutions and hoped that in the light of these resolutions the Government would revise their policy, so as to better the condition of the labour classes.

PROTECTION TO FINE CHEMICALS

NEW DELHI, August 12: Government of India's resolution on the Tariff Board's report on the fine chemicals industry is published in the Gazette of India of August 12, 1950. The scope of the enquiry is confined to only four chemicals—calcium lactate and three citrates, viz: iron—ammonium citrate, potassium citrate and sodium citrate. The Board holds that the citrates do not require any asistance by means of a protective duty but in the case of calcium lactate, the existing revenue duty at 36 per cent ad valorem (standard) and 26 per cent ad valorem (preferential) should be converted into a protective duty at the same rates for a period of three years.

The Government of India have accepted the above recommendation along with various other ancillary recommendations of the Board.

Evacuees From Burma

NEW DELHI, August 12: Evacuees from Burma started to return to that country in 1946. It is felt that sufficient time has been given to the evacuees to decide their future and that almost al the evacuees who intend to return to Burma have already left India for that country. The Government of Burma, have therefore decided that Evacuee Indentity Certificates will be invalid for entry into Burma from January 1, 1951. Evacuee Identity Certificate holders who do not return to Burma by December 31, 1950, will therefore, lose their evacuee status, and will become subject to the Immigration Regulations in the same way as other foreigners. The holders of Evacuee Identity Certificates who intend to return to Burma are, therefore, advised to do so by December 31, 1950.

Gandhian Plan For World Peace

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (UPI): A Gandhian plan for world peace will be put up before the next session of the General Conference of UNESCO, by the Indian National Commission, it was stated today.

The plan was expected to be ready for presentation to the 5th General Conference held at Florence in May-June 1950, but the volume of work involved did not permit this. It is now hoped that the work would be completed before the next general conference in 1951.

Holiday On August 15

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (UPI): The Government of India have decided to grant an additional holiday with pay to all workers in the Central Government establishments on August 15, in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day.

They have also advised the State Governments to request the commercial and industrial establishments in their respective states to give an additional holiday with pay to the workers on that day, it is learnt.

Slack Business On Amsterdam Bourse

AMSTERDAM, August 11: Although dealings slacked partly owing to the approaching weekend and partly because of public caution prices were mostly maintained. Philips were one of the few issues to finish lower on the day.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Moderate Business And Easy Tone

CALCUTTA, August 12.

The market ruled an easier note round all sections and the volume of business was on a moderate scale.

Following are todays final transactions upto 1.30 p.m:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 96/14, three percent loan 1957 101/9 S lot, three perecent loan 1966/68 99/15 S lot, three percent loan 1970/75 99/8 S lot.

BANKS: Bharat 3/3, Hindustan Merchantile 22/-.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16/8 Mahalaxmi 1/14.

COALS: Bengal 554/-, Burrakur 14/2 East Indian 39/10, New Churulia, 2/15, South Karanpura 27/-, ct. Western Bengal 5/1.

JUTES: Alliance 243/-, Budge Budge 236/-, Caledonia 257/-, Champdany 212/-, Dalhousie 202/-, Gouripore 585/-, Ganges 398/-, India 190/-, Howrah 36/8, Kamarhatty 353/8 Cum Div Kelvin 235/1, Megna 171/-, National 28/5, Nuddea 86/8, Presidency 7/13, Reliance 27/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/2, Brit Eng. 15/4, S O lot, Indian Iron 33/8 Jessop and Co., 17/10, Kumarduni Eng. 8/7, Saran Eng. 9/9, Steel Corp. 24/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin annas fourteen, Indian—Copper 2/14 Sone Valley Cement 6/12, Alkali and Chemical 16/12, Calcutta Electric 16/5, Angelo Bros. 30/8, Bararee Coke 24/1 Bic 9/6 Calcutta Trams 18/10, F and C Osler 5/4, Indian Aluminium 170/-, Jardine Henderson 181/-, Martin Burn 18/3, Bengal Paper 53/4, India Paper Pulp 177/- Sl. Orient Paper 46/1 Titaghur Paper 28/3, Assam Saws 10/6, India General Navgn 105/-.

SUGARS: Balrampore 5/12, Belsund 5/2, Carew and Co. 10/-.

TEAS: Bishnauth 43/4, Hattikhira 15/8 Huldibari 30/10 Sapoi 17/14 Seajuli 45/-, Tezpore 28/4.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, August 11.

Grains early advanced under the leadership of soyabeans reflecting lower than expected official soyabean production estimate and a firmer trend of Soyabean oil. The advance, however, attracted increased profittaking and liquidation which carried prices off seven cents a bushel from the day's highs. Some liquidation in other grains was induced by nervousness at the failure of Soyabeans in maintaining the gains. Although the maize crop forecast was slightly below trade expectations, this was offset by an upward revision of the prospective wheat and oats production.

Technical Recovery In Paris Stocks

PARIS: August 11: The technical recovery started yesterday continued with international factors ignored. Suez, after early losses recouped under maintained offtake, fresh banks improved slowly while industrials and base metals were sought on balance. In cash dealings the tendency was better all along the live while the international issues also showed a better tone despite limited demand. French rentes were maintained.

Brussels Stocks Hesitant

BRUSSELS, August 11: In front of a four day break, the bourse developed mostly a hesitant trend. Several sections however showed a steady and even advancing tendency although on the forward market, colonials and plantations were again subjected to a certain amount of selling and moved lower.

London Pepper Quiet

LONDON August 11: The pepper market was quiet with sellers reserved. Black Lampong August/September was quoted nominally at 12sh 3 d and white mnutok at 19sh. 3 d shipping weight with white sarawak at 29sh 6d delivered weight per pound CIF basis ports Malabar August shipment held for 1,500 and August September fer 1,450 sh per cwt. cif United Kingdom.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK August 11: Demand was well maintained with sales approximating 200,000 ounces at unchanged level.

New York Cotton Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

After initial irregularities, prices sagged on renewed hedging and News Orleans selling encountering less aggressive trade offtake. The latter development was evidently due to limited business in Worth Street which was attributed chiefly to the withdrawal of mills from the market rather than any falling off in demand. At the same time, the possibility of additional releases from the commodity credit corporation pooled stocks undoubtedly created caution among buyers.

In the afternoon feeble rallies on trade buying and short covering attracted renewed hedging week-end liquidation and prices sagged again until reaching the day's lows. Business latterly slackened with weekend considerations adding to buyers indifference. The session closed steady with sales estimated at 175,000 bales.

The commodity credit corporation reports loan pledges to August 3rd totalled 3,190,000 bales and repossessions 2,802,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	NEW YORK	NEW ORLEANS
October	37.87	37.74
December	37.97	37.82
March	37.95	37.85
May	37.91	37.79
Middling Spot	38.87	37.75

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, August 11.

The stock market was featured by a sudden reversal of the trend in televisions which dropped fractions to more than two points under profittaking. Elsewhere, the list generally worked lower evidently reflecting less favourable Korean news together with quickening congressional action on economic controls and higher taxes. Minings, motors, aircrafts, chemicals, oils and steels showed losses ranging to one dollar although some specialities resisted the selling pressure. At noon the averages were industrials 215.47 and rails 62.10.

Activity slackened with operators more inclined to evenup commitments for the weekend in view of less favourable Korean news and Washington uncertainties regarding taxes and controls. The market pattern showed no material changes from the morning with losses ranging to one dollar predominating. Televisions continued to lose ground but a few specialities were still in demand. Losses of fractions to one point were well distributed at the close which barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	29-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-7/8
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Firestone Tyre	69
General Electric	47-1/4
General Motors	89-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	67-3/4
International Nickel	31
National City Bank	44-1/4
New York Central	14-1/8
Sinclair Oil	29-1/8
Socony Vacuum	21-3/8
Texas Co.	70-1/2
Union Carbide	45-1/8
U.S. Smelting	37-1/4
U.S. Steel common	36-3/8
Western Union	34-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wallstreet is 1,680,000.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 37 and 36-3/8 respectively.

N. Y. Pepper Market Firm

NEW YORK August 11: The ruled firm with spots done at 2.70 dollars. Various steamers to arrive midaugust to September quoted at 2.35 to 2.05 according to position. Increased grinder demand and higher cables from India were a factor behind the increased prices. Black pepper spot 2.70 traded. OLD CONTRACT: August 2.60 nominal, September 2.00 nominal, October 1.95 nominal, November 1.80 nominal, December 1.75 nominal, January 1.65 nominal, February 1.55 nominal. Sales nil. White pepper spot 3.00 nominal. NEW CONTRACT: August 2.60 bid, September 2.00 bid, deal, October 1.95 bid, November 1.80 nominal, December 1.75 nominal, January 1.65 asked, February 1.55 asked. Sales nil.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE Aug. 11:

The market was quiet with black lampong quoted by sellers unchanged at 635, while white muntok was lower five to 1,025, both dollars per picul exgodown.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BOMBAY BURMA SHARES

Restricted Turnover In Tata Steels

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today one hour and with restricted business, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was active buying in Bombay Burmas which firmed up at Rs. 500/- Towards the Tata Steel Shares also improved.

In view of the present reactionary tendency, new buyers were cautious and in the absence of any important fresh business, speculative counters were quietly steady. Cotton Mill Shares continue quiet owing to persistent liquidation in Bombay Dyeing Shares. Traders are looking for fresh developments.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1825/- and after improving at Rs. 1830/- closed at Rs. 1825/- Ordinary Shares were quoted Rs. 354/12. Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 24/7 and Indian Irons closed at Rs. 33/8.

Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 985/- while Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 320/-. Svadeshi Mill Shares were done at Rs. 275. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 501/4. Scindias were steady at Rs. 15/12 while Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 169/-. Constructions closed at Rs. 119/8. Closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	985 0
Kohinoor Mills (21)	320 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	275 0
Central India Mills (6)	241 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	225 8
New Great Eastern (3-2)	152 0
Indore (8-3)	118 12
Gokak (12)	248 12
Century Spinning (15)	266 4
Indian Bleaching (8)	160 0
Swan (20)	335 0
Finlay Mills (15)	264 0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	177 8
Edward Sassoon	260 0
Meyer (12)	82 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-1-6
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 14
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	11 11
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	140 0
Khatau (5)	170 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	354 12
Tata Steel Defd. (84-15)	1825 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	145 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	169 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	501 4
Belapur (9)	262 0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	45 4
Scindia Steam (0-8)	15 12
Premier Construction (4)	119 8
Tata Chemical	15 1
Tata Oil (1)	44 8
India Iron (0-12)	33 8
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	24 7
British India Corp. (0-9)	9 6
India Copper	2 14
Wimco (11)	234 6
Alcock (282)	333 12
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1620 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1460 0
Tata Hydro (3)	159 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	62 8
Phoenix (6)	127 8
Indian Mfg (40)	3950
Kurla XD	115 0
Colaba (12)	92 0
New City (11)	170 0
Minerva (12)	136 14
Bradbury	567 8
Bharuchs Defd. (0-4)	7 12
Bharat (2)	33 4
Mysore Defd. (4)	175 0
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 0
Model Mills (12-8)	157 8
Laksmi Cotton (25)	612 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	210 0
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	227
Sholeapur (200)	3000
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19 4
Hindustan Mills (40)	1925
Tata Mills (2-4)	50 4
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	38 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	19 0
Standard S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	187 8
Raja Bahadur (4)	56
Berar	256 8
Victoria Mills	125
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 0
Ahmedabad New XD	113 0
Surat Electric (5)	131
Karachi Electric (2)	127
Broach (0-5)	6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 5
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126
Bombay Suburban (3)	157 8
Bombay Suburban New	156 4
Jaimon	10 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	2010 0
Imperial Bank P (10)	505 0
Central Bank (2)	90 4
Central Bank (2)	9 4
Bank of India (4)	183 0
Union (0-5)	7 10
Baroda (2-8)	134 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37
United Commercial (1-2)	50 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	385 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	9
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4800 0
Empire (10)	573 12
New India (2)	66 0
Jupiter (0-12)	11 12
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 8
Universal (0-4)	9 0
B.I.C.	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	26
Neptune	7 0
New Great	19 8
All India (9)	10 4
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) X D	110 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	272 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	167 8
Burma (Petrol)	1 9 3
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	51 12
Kemp and Co. (20)	342 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	61 0
Mukund Iron	5 8
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	115 0
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	19 12
Vulcanised Nagar Industries (15)	152 8
United Motor	18 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Surdar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	70 0
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	82 0
Digvijay Cement	80 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	203 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1221 4
Ttat Power (7-8)	1340 0
Hydro Electric (7) XD	135
Bombay Steamer (6)	216
Central India (5)	650
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	668 12
Laxmi	270 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	225 0
Podar Mills (4)	90 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	132 8
Pre Construction First	99
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	133 12
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100
Meyer	103 8
Mackenzie First	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	61 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	160 0
Morarji	94 0
National Rayon	78 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101
Rubber Planting	98 14
Bombay Steamer	101 0
Indian Hume Pipe	
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 9 6
New Victoria Mill	2 10
New Victoria Pref.	4 6
Phalton (8)	92 8
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills	105 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajain Shahi	110 0
Air Services	5 4
Air India Tata	70 8
Hind Motor	7 0
Indian Steam	8 8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The local Bullion market was again quiet on absence of any demand. Daily arrivals of Silver are heavy. Today's arrivals are reported about 65 bars against the offtake of about 10 bars.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 179-2 and declined at Rs. 178-8 on renewed selling. Later on there was scattered short covering and the market rallied at Rs. 178-12. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 178-13 while Spot Bullion was quoted at Rs. 178-5. Gold was steady with Forward Contract done at Rs. 114-2. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 114-3 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	178 15 0
Ready forward	178 7 0
Ready Gold	114 4 0
Ready forward	114 2 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

120 Ready Japan	8 0 0
150 Ready Japan	7 14 0
120 Ready Italy	7 12 0
150 Ready Italy	7 2 0
150 D. Box Aug.	1362 0 0
2/40 Stable Aug.	6 11 0

Rise In Tin Price

SINGAPORE, August 11.

The price of Malayan tin jumped sharply today on the exchange here by 13 Straits dollars to 400 per ticul. This means that the price has risen to £790 a ton. Dealers here said that the market demand was continuing heavy. There is no indication at present that the price rise is due to Soviet bloc buying, though many dealers decline to disclose the destination of their purchasers.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Produce market was again firm with increased demand for Castorseeds on higher upcountry markets. Rajkot quotation was Rs. 241-2 and Ahmedabad market stood at Rs. 159-10. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh quality	47 10 0
Madras Coromondal	47 6 0
Bold ready	46 10 0
Oil Local Mills	25 8 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	24 11 0
Oil September	24 11 0
Oil October	24 10 0
LINSEED	
Bold ready	42 0 0
Satna ready	41 0 0
September delivery	42 1 0
Linseed Oil	22 4 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Bold ready	32 3 0
Small ready	33 11 0
Madras	33 13 0
September delivery	34 0 0
Oil first pressure	17 8 0
Bazar quality	16 12 0

Sugar Production And Stocks

The opening stock, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of Central Sugar Factories in the Indian Republic during the fortnight ended July 15, were 10,124,000 mds., and 9 211,000 mds., respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns.

As the crushing season is over, there was no production during the period under report. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 8,165,000 mds., 1,237 000 mds., and 6,935,000 mds., respectively. The production figure for this fortnight of the previous season was 7,000 mds. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 133 factories representing 97.02 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity while the figures of the previous year relate to 113 factories representing 85.9 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1949, are reported to be 26,378,000 mds. and 18,107,000 mds. respectively as against the corresponding figures of 26,066 000 mds. and 24,654,000 mds. during the previous season.

Production of sugar for the season 1949-50 prior to November 1949, amounted to 91 thousand maunds.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, Aug. 11:

Cotton market strong touched new higher levels owing to active demand from exporters and bullish speculative sentiment. Yesterday's business ten thousands bales exports 2367 bales. Gram and Cottonseeds easier as exports of gram for India not being accepted by customs authorities. Understand wheat deal succeeded at trade talks which ended here yesterday with Indian delegation. Cotton did not form any part of two days proceedings.

Current quotations cotton ready NT 289 F LSS 88/89 new crop Oct./Nov. NT rollers 83/84 Deshi Sind 80/ cottonseeds 5/8 gram whites 33/ wheat 21/22 gold 97/.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, August 12.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1-6
Bharat 33-4
B. Dyeing 982-8 78-12 87-8 81-4 85
Bradbury Ord. 567-8
C. India 242 40 41 40 41
Century 265 66-4
Elphinstone Ord. 62-8
Finlay 264 63 64
Gokak 248 49-8 48-8
I.U. Defd 1-14 1-13-6 1-14
I.U. Ord. 11-10-6 11-10 11-11
Indore 118-12 18-2 18-12
Khatau 170
Kohinoor 321 19 20
New Union 19
Phoenix 127-8
Shrinivas 190
Simplex 225 25-8
Svadeshi 276 74/8 75
Tata Mills 50
Vishnu 210
B. Steam 272-8
Scindia 13-14 15-15 15-12 15-13 15-12

BANKS

Central 90 90-4
Imperial Old 1995 2020 10
Imperial New 502-8 6-4 5
India 183
Union 7-9
U. Commercial 60

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115
Andhra 1460
Andhra Pref 1237-8
Suburban 153-12
Surat 131-4
Hydro 159
Hydro Power 1625 20
Hydro Pref 1335

STEELS

New India 66
B. Steel 24-7 24-6 24-2 24-7
I. Iron 33-8 33-7 33-10 33-8
Tata Defd 1825 21-4 2 30 21-4 25
Tata Ord. 355 548 55-8 53-12 54-12
Tata 2nd Pref 146 45

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 333-2 32-8 33-12
A.C.C. 169 69-8 68-12 69
Belapur 264-8 62-8 63 61 62
B.B. Old 483 95 93-2 501-4
B.B. New 163-12 67-8
B.B. Petrol 1-9-3
B.I.C. 9-8 9-8-6 9-6
I. Bleaching 160
I. Copper 2-15 2-14
B. Const. 120-8 19-8 20-8 19-8
Shivrajpur 45-4
Tata Chem. 15-4 15-5 15-1
Tata Oil 45 45-8 44-8
Wimco 233-12 34-6

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord 70
National Rayon Pref 7818

Love Is A Disease

KEEP IT OUT OF MARRIAGE

ALMOST all the films, magazine stories and radio plays persuade you in an indirect way to catch a disease more dangerous than any illness, universally known under the name of love—its scientific name being 'dementia praecox temporalis', writes George Mikes in 'Wisdom For Others'.

The main symptoms of the disease are these:

(1) the germ—a charming young lady in some cases, not so charming and not so young in others—makes the silliest and most commonplace remark and you consider her wittier than Oscar Wilde, deeper than Pascal and more original than Bernard Shaw.

(2) She calls you Poetsie, Bimby, Angelface, and other stupid and humiliating names; you are enchanted and coo with delight.

(3) She has no idea what is the difference between UNESCO and the L.C.C. and you find this disarmingly innocent.

(4) You expect her to behave like a cocotte of the Folies Bergeres towards you and like a morbidly prim Victorian schoolgirl towards everybody else.

(5) Whenever she flirts with others and is rude and cruel to you, you buy her a bunch of flowers and apologise to her. If she misbehaves seriously you buy her jewellery.

Certain amxioms underlie the teaching of this kind of literature:

(1) "Love is natural"—we are told—"animals also fall in love." I have aways felt inclined to protest against this statement on behalf of the animals. I am no authority on animal psychology, but I am sure that no bear has ever brought a diamond ring for a lady-bearer.

(2) "Love is absolutely necessary because the human race must live on." This premise—that the human race must live on—is unproven, but let us take it for granted.

Keep It Out Of Marriage

The least intelligible thing of all is the fact that love is constantly confused with marriage. Even if we accept the thesis that love is all right because it is a "natural thing" we should, I think insist on it being kept out of marriage. You are expected to choose your future spouse when you are absolutely incapable of so doing. You have to choose her or him when you are in love, i.e. when you think silliness wisdom, affectation real charm, selfishness a good joke and a pretty face the most desirable of all human attributes.

I Suggest:

(1) Any propaganda inciting to love (in films, short stories, novels, paintings, etc.) should be made a criminal offence. The author of such a piece should be sent to a desert island with his beloved for five years.

(2) Any person falling in love should be sent to quarantine in a similar way.

(3) Love should be abolished altogether.

Marriage is different. It is a good instituton, but a lot depends on the person you are married to.

The way to matrimonial happiness is barred to no one. It is all a mater of choice. One should not look for perfection; one should look for the complementary half of a very imperfect other half.

If someone buys a refrigerator it never occurs to him that it is a bad refrigerator because he cannot play gramophone records on it; nor does he blame his hat for not being suitable for use as a flower-vase, but many people who are very fond of their stomach, marry their cook—or a cook—and then blame her for being less radiantly intelligent and witty than Georges Sand.

Or a man may be anxious to show off his wife's beauty and elegance, marry a mannequin and be surprised to discover in six months that she has no balanced views on the international situation. Another marries a girl only and exclusively because she is seventeen and is much surprised fifteen years later to find that she is not seventeen any more. Or again if you marry a female bookworm who knows all about the gold standard, Praxiteles, and Kepler's laws of planetary motions, you must not blame her for being somewhat less beautiful and temperamental than Miss Rita Hayworth.

Way To Wreck

There are, however, some ways of wrecking your marriage even if you are perfectly suited to your spouse.

(1) The honeymoon mentality. Some people believe that marriage is a perpetual honeymoon. Not only do they believe that married couples spend their lives among the moonlit ruins of a medieval castle, holding hands, exchanging tender remarks and litening to the peaceful murmur of the sea, but—what is much mors terrible—they would like to lo the same.

The main responsibility for this idiotic conception lies with the film studios.

Ninety-nine per cent of all films end with the hero and the heroine getting married and this is called the happy ending, instead of the hard beginning. Most film-goers do not follow up the consequences. The marriage of the hero and the heroine means that instead of flirting in woods, kissing on the sands, pursuing gangsters, shooting spies and doing other thoroughly uninteresting things, they will at last settle down to a decent and thrilling life.

Do It Together

They will do the washing-up together, clean their flat, cook Irish stew, meet all sorts of people, spend and save money and—if they are lucky—wash nappies. How dull are the moonlit ruins compared with a good book 2 people enjoy reading together. How dull is a spy-ring compared with newly-born baby.

(2) The second sure way of ruining a promising marriage is the magnifying glass. Look at everything through a magnifying glass. If your wife buys a new hat, call her a spendthrift; if your husband comes home half an hour late either from his office or from the pub, call him and in considerate pub-crawler who does not care a tinker's cuss for his beloved wife.

(3) Be misunderstood. There are some misunderstood women who are misunderstood as some others are red-haired or cross-eyed. "My husband does not see the poet in me." "My husband is always busy in the office, making a wretched 6,000 pound a year and never thinks of buying me a bunch of violets.

It is no use trying to improve. You are irredeemably that brute who keeps her in luxury, gives her 1,000 pounds clothing allowance, but never buys her a bunch of violets. It is no use buying a bunch of violets for her because (a) now it is too late, (b) you obviously think that everthing can be put right with a wretched little bunch of violets. Remain the brute and let her suffer. And let her be misunderstood.

If you have married one of these crossword puzzles, do not try to solve her. It is hopeless, because she keeps changing her clues. As a rule, she is even more complicated horizontally than vertically.

It is never easy to live together with another person because even the kindest man may snore and the sweetest woman may love to listen to Music Hall on the radio. But one thing is certain: if every person were to use the same common sense and patience in his efforts to make his marriage a success as he uses to fill out a football-pool coupon, his expenses would be much less and his chances of success much higher.

Minor Trouble

When the four-year-old David didn't know quite what to make of the waxwork show, his mother tried to explain. "Well, dear," she began as hey stood in the Hall of Kings "these are people who lived a long time ago, and they are dead now."

David digested this for a moment and then, in a very loud voice, inquired: "Is this Heaven then?"

FRANK SINATRA IN HIDING!

Frank Sinatra, "The Voice", went into hiding in Berkeley Square fresh from signing a £1,000,000 television contract in New York. His hide-out is the flat of a personal friend. Photo Shows Frankie Sinatra looks down from the window of his flat in London.

SKETCHES ON BOMBAY LIFE

"BOMBAY CHITRANGAL" by "Prahladan"—Mangiodayam Ltd, Trichur, Price Re. 1/-.

"Prahladan" is an observant man and a racy writer. On the most commonplace features of Bombay life, he has written a series of sketches that are notable for many novel points of view on things taken too much for granted by the cynical Bombayite. "The Dhobi" is, for the average man, just the weekly "headache", and there is nothing else about him, but he emerges from "Prahladan's" pen as a creature with many interesting and noteworthy points about him, not to speak of many laughable and enjoyable traits.

"The Bombay Policeman" is an entity which we take notice of only on occasions of riots and burglaries, but he has his specialities and characteristics that appeal to the sensitive writer. The Bombay Irani shop has been a well-beloved feature of the city, and "Prahladan" has paid a tributes to the hard-working tribe that maintains the institution with all its glory unimpaired. "The Ration Shop", a war-time phenomenon, has many a feature that tickles you—a point of view which we sufferers from scanty rations and official discourtesies, are only too likely to overlook. That other noted feature of Bombay life, the Bombay omnibus, also receives the same kind of light treatment by "Prahladan's" pen. "The City Beach" and the "Medico" bring out in full certain tragic and pathetic features of city life which the city man has not the time nor leisure to contemplate and grasp. All in all, this little book is an enjoyable and interesting miscellany.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

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(Continued From Page 10)

economy was ruined by the war and they were in dire need of means for restoration. But the administration of the International Bank turned a deaf ear to their repeated requests for credits. Under various pretexts the Bank refused to satisfy their requests. In view of the unjust attitude to their needs, Poland recently announced its withdrawal from the bank.

The USA is utilising the bank to support the forces of reaction and aggression all over the world. Thus, when the reactionary rulers of Yugoslavia openly switched over to their camp, the International Bank willingly granted them a loan.

The International Bank, with the blessings of the US Government, granted the Dutch Government a loan in 1947-1948 amounting to 222 million dollars to wage the war against the Indonesian Republic.

France was likewise granted a loan amounting to 250 million dollars, a considerable part of which has been used for the prolongation of the war in Viet-Nam.

The International Bank, is sending its commissions to numerous countries under the guise of studying their economy with the aim of granting financial assistance". Under this plausible pretext the American spies and intelligence agents penetrate into all, including defence, branches of the national economy of the investigated countries.

With the International Bank's assistance the USA are striving, without much risk to their capital, to spread their financial and economic control over most of the countries of the world.

But the economic expansion of American capital is coming up against ever more resolute resistance of the broad sections of people who are themselves experiencing the disastrous consequences of Washington's financial "aid".

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

WHO TO PAY FOR DELHI CONFERENCES?

Finance Minister's Warning Goes Unheeded

THE Korean debate and the Indo-Pakistan Pact of April 8 overshadowed the week in Parliament. It left little time for the careful consideration of the financial situation, which, to quote the Finance Minister is "difficult."

As already indicated, during the week, the small budgeted surplus of Rs. 70,67,000 has already been converted into a fair sized deficit. This will be evident from the supplementary grants for Rs. 4,90,93,000 from Revenue, and for Rs. 17,86,94,000 from capital which were sanctioned by Parliament during the week.

The Finance Minister, speaking in Parliament last week included unrelaxed pursuit of economy in the eight-point major objectives of the Government. Postponement of all avoidable expenditure was the cardinal principle of his predecessor's policy.

Here are two instances picked up at random from week's Press handouts:

(1) "Twelve countries have so far responded to India's proposal to set up a new International Organisation called the International commission on irrigation and canals. These countries are Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia."

(2) "India will be the venue of the Pan Indian Ocean Congress, which is being arranged by the Indian Science Congress, through the Department of Scientific Research, Government of India. Delegates from over a dozen countries including Australia, New Zealand, Kenya, Tanganika, Uganda, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Afghanistan, Malaya, Pakistan and Thailand are expected to attend the Conference, which is proposed to be held early in January, 1951."

Urgency Issue

The first issue relates to the urgency of these Conferences. Are the Ministers concerned ignorant of the difficult financial situation and equally difficult food situation? Under normal conditions, one could understand the utility of pooling together knowledge on dams and canals. But in a crisis through which India is passing today, calling of such Conferences is tentamount to total disregarl to the reality of situation. Then again, the countries, most noted for dams are the United States of America and Russia, both of which have not yet responded to India's invitation.

As for the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress, it is difficult to be convinced about the inclusion of Afghanistan in the list of invitees.

Burma and Malaya are still in unsettled conditions. Arabia, then again has equal if not better claim for representation than Iran, and if Persian Gulf could bring in Iran into Conference, why not Red Sea could bring in Egypt as well? The science Congress or its Working Party, namely the Scientific Research Department might enlighten the lay public on the advancement made in scientific research by the countries, such as Afghanistan, Kenya, Tanganika, Uganda, Indonesia, and Thailand.

A Catch

The second issue is even more fundamental. The Finance Ministry, answering back to Dr. John Matthai has recently assured the Indian public that effective steps had been taken to prevent Ministries from flouting the authority of the Standing Finance Committee.

There is a catch in that assurance, namely expenditure exceeding five lakhs is placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

The issue, therefore, is whether the necessary sanction of the Finance Ministry was obtained before the invitations for these conferences were issued? According to the Explanatory Memorandum, the Indian Science Congress is given a revenue grant of Rs. 1,45,000 in 1950-51. The Budget provision for the Department of Scientific Research is raised from Rs. 85,92,000 in 1949-50 to Rs. 1,42,35,000 in 1950-51.

There may be not much to say if the two bodies met the conference expenditure from their budget allocations. The question does arise, if the tax-payer is called upon to bear this uncalled burden.

The third issue relates to the utility of these conferences. There was an Asian Conference in 1946. It resulted in the creation of an Asian Relations Institute. The Pan-Indian Ocean Science Conference likewise may create a Pan-Indian Ocean its functionaries, who may have to be paid by the Indian tax-payer as well. As for the utility, its inaugural session will provide ample opportunities for tonsil exercise and photographs of a few individuals.

The instances quoted will show that outside the Finance Ministry, there is hardly any realization of the grave financial situation amongst the Cabinet Ministers. This will be borne out by the second set of supplementary demands for grants, which will be placed before Parliament in its next Session.

The West Bengal Governor, Dr Katju's observations on planning are also commented upon here. Dr. Katju said: "When once a plan has been approved of it should be executed, irrespective of every consideration. The abandonment or even slowing down of schemes, while in progress, not only leads to waste of public funds, but may have also very adverse and undersirable psychological effect on public mind."

Dr. Katju has obviously ignored the very basis of plans namely availability of funds.

The Congress leaders, against repeated warnings, had launched in most ambitious but un-co-ordinated plans, generally unrelated to the available resources of this country. This resulted, on the one side in frittering away of resources on schemes, which in some cases were unproductive, and on the other side in a crazy competition for the available resources, not only between the Centre and the Provinces or between Goernments and private individuals but also between one Ministry and the other Ministry in the same Government.

An instance should illustrate the point. On the one side hundreds of thousands of displaced persons were lying on the roadsides, demanding shelter from rain and sun. On the other side lakhs of bricks and thousands of bags of cement are being used in the construction of stadiums and National Laboratories.

As already indicated despite the Finance Ministry's warnings that the state of financial stringency still continued, Conferences are organised, committing the Government to expenditure, for which no provision had been made or is likely to be made.

A sense of frustration does prevail, major responsibility for which rests with the Congress rulers of this country. All is still not lost. India's credit can be saved and financial solvency restored, if the advise tendered by the Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh is heeded and acted upon. But even Sir Chintaman cannot produce unlimited funds. He cannot find money for all the plans, "irrespective of every consequence". He can only allocate the available funds in a manner that this country's solvency is not impaired, it is asserted here.

Plight Of Telephones

The Priorities Committee had fixed the grant for the Post and Telegraph Capital expenditure for 1950-51 at 472 lakhs. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 325 lakhs was required for the expansion at Calcutta and Bombay and this left only 147 lakhs for all the other works. Out of this a sum of 44 lakhs was required for postal buildings, telegraph buildings and lines and radio works and, therefore, only 103 lakhs were available for the telephone expansion works. As a large number of works could not be completed last year on account of shortage of funds, an amount of 68 lakhs had to be allotted this year for completing these works. Thus only 35 lakhs were available for new telephone works. This amount was wholly inadequate for meeting the needs for general expansion of the telephone system.

In order to supplement the normal grant a new scheme was introduced in December, 1949, whereby persons requiring telephone connections in certain important towns were required to pay a lump sum as advance rental for 20 years. The amount collected was debited to a new fund called the Telephone Development Fund. So far about 148 lakhs have been credited to this Fund and out of this amount 50 lakhs were itilized last year and 75 lakhs have already been approved to be utilized during the current year. The launching of this new scheme has however made it obligatory for this Department to provide telephones within a reasonable time to the persons who have deposited the money at these places.

Another 25 Lakhs

In order to finance these proposals and also the other urgent demand for telephones, it is now necessary to withdraw another 25 lakhs from this Fund. By the end of 1950-51, a total sum of 150 lakhs would therefore be withdrawn and by that time it is expected that the total credit to this fund will be 175 lakhs, so that there would still be left a balance of 25 lakhs. The sum of 25 lakhs is required for the following works:—

1 Expansion of Madras Exchange (Mount Road) by 500 lines	4,90,000
2 Expansion of Kanpur Exchange by 500 lines	6,50,000
3 Opening 100 Public Call Offices	5,00,000
4 Overhead I&WS from Begumpet to Trimulghery for C.A.D.	1,50,000
5 Purchase of Cumbala Exchange site (Bombay)	3,50,000
6 Opening Exchange at Chhoratta	50,000
7 Opening Exchange at Panipat	50,000
8 Opening Exchange Uraipur	20,000
9 Opening Exchange at Ellichipur	55,000
10 Expanding Exchange at Rohtak	35,000
11 Layinfg Cables at Simla	60,000
12 Opening Exchange at Karur	70,000
13 Laving underground cables at Trichur	70,000
14 Construction of building for exchange at Muzafarnagar, Deoria and Bulandshahr	60,000

Life Lines

A bargain is usually something you can't use at a price you can't resist.

Pedestrians aren't being hit so often these days. Usually, once is enough.

A man who has the last word usually says "Yes, dear."

Many women like bridge because it gives them something to do while talking.

Those who play the piano by ear would probably do much better using their fingers.

The most difficult year of marriage is the one you're in.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950–51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (U.P.)

DESTINY

SHORT STORY BY B. K.

PRAKASH, a gay, carfree youngman who knew how to dress well and give the impression of being extraordinarily rich, was after marrying an heiress. The idea got into his head when an astrologer told him that his wife would bring fortune to him. He perhaps secretly desired such a celestial corroboration of his aspirations. For, at the very first meeting between ourselves after the prediction, he became boisterously verbose.

As it is he was a charming conversationalist. It was a great pleasure to meet him and hear him talk, and many a mind sought his company for merry making. As I have already said, on that particular day he was in exceptionally high spirits. We went to a nearby restaurant and ordered some tea and cakes. As we sipped the tea and nibbed at the cakes I watched the gay debonair Prakash, his handsome face radiating with glow of some inner feeling of joy.

My curiosity was aroused.

"I say Prakash, you look swell" I said, casually, trying to hide my curiosity as, shrewd as he was, he would avoid an answer, not because he was secretive but just to tease me, his best friend.

"Do I?" he smiled. "What's the big idea" I asked him, a trifle afraid that he had guessed my feeling.

Leisuredly, he took out his gold cigarette case and offered me one of the choicest Turkish blends. He appeased to me enigmatic. "Have you ever believed in Destiny?" he asked in reply at last.

"Sometimes" I said.

"I am glad, you do—do you know what has happened to me?" and he related what the astrologer had told. "One day I will come across a rich and beautiful woman who would fall in love with me and marry me, and, well, after that life would be just a bed of roses."

He took the prediction as Gospel truth.

●

There were greater surprises in store for me. After we had finished our tea and come out of the restaurant, I suggested that we should take a bus. But Prakash, to my surprise, said that he would give me a lift! And as we went round the corner, there was indeed standing a Morris Eight, quite a smart looking one.

The car sped along the smooth road; May-Flower and Gold Mohur trees smiled gaily on either side; and Prakash said:

"If you are not in hurry, why not drop in at my place?"

I was no more surprised, I was prepared for anything, even a castle belonging to my friend.

"Where do you live?" I asked, readily agreeing to his request.

"Some where nearby".

After a few minutes drive we reached his place. It was a nice little flat, tastefully furnished. It was obvious that it was meant for a married couple. There were two well upholstered beds in the bed-room, covered with spotless white linen. On the dressing table was found lipstick, rouge, hairpins and numerous articles essentially meant for a woman. In the corner, touching the walls, were two wardrobes made of fine polished rose-wood. In short, the room not only spoke of Prakash's prosperity but also gave one an impression that a woman of quality lived there

I knew Prakash was not married. A feeling of vague suspicion came over me as to whether Prakash was keeping a mistress in his house! As if reading my mind, he said, "A penny for your thoughts. I am not that sort of a chap. I am a patient fellow. One day she will come. It may be tomorrow, or after six months, or even after ten years—all this is just my preparations for her reception, no matter when she come?"

He was so sentimental about this idea that he was upset when I accidentaly touched the bed reserved for her. He swore at me when I played with the hair pins on the dressing table. It was my great fortune that he did not turn me out of the flat so offended did he ask.

●

I did not want to hurt his feelings. "What do you do for your living?" I asked, trying to change the subject.

"I live on my patrimony I sold all I inherited and have invested my last pie on this affair I have taken this flat taken an office and joined. I am a member of most of the important clubs. And all this with the money I got from the sale of the property!"

"Well, the property is yours, and you know what to do with it, but how long will it last?" I asked.

"May be 15 years".

"After that?" I asked.

"Destiny,—I told you before, I believe in destiny".

I could not open my mouth again, it appeared so stupid. Again he guessed my feeling and, winking slyly, he said, "Well, the prediction says an heiress will marry me. Do you think an heiress will take notice of a beggar—I must live to be noticed by her"

"I see", all I would say before wishing him goodnight.

A pretty long time passed when I chanced to meet him again.

He was all smile; he said, "The prophecy has come true!"

I laughed and said, "Prakash, you are dreaming"

"Well, there is no cure for the Faithless and the non-believers. If you want proof meet me at the Sea-side Hotel at six in the evening".

In the evening I went to the hotel. Being conscious, I had reached the place half-an-hour earlier than the appointed time. Naturally there was none to receive me. Alone, I spent my time ruminating over a number of things, especially about the strange adventure of Prakash. At the stroke of six he came. By his side was a ravishing beauty, wearing a diamond necklace, round her eyes full of a smile; she looked a veritable Goddess, come down from Heaven, to play a few pranks with the mortals here.

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Prakash introduced me to her. She was exquisitely nice and I must confess that I felt envious of my friend. After all he had not been such a fool as I had imagined. While she talked her sparkled. Now and then she naively flunged with the diamond necklace.

While she poured the tea, I watched her soft delicate hands and fine tapering fingers covered with diamond rings.

"And so, you are a friend of Prakash?" she asked.

"Yes", I muttered.

Prakash was gazing at her all the time in dumb fascination. She looked at him once or twice and I felt convinced that she was in love with him.

For a short while there was a silence. Each one of us were watching the foamy waves dash against the sea wall. Suddenly she broke the silence, "Do you know how I came across Prakash?"

"No", I said

She smiled. "At a Bus stop"

She paused for a while, as if trying to recall their meeting, dreamily; then she continued, "I was waiting in the never ending queue when I saw a tall handsome fellow in a Morris Eight—and, well, he offered me a lift....".

In a sweet and enchanting manner she told me how, but that sudden meeting, Prakash had made a favourable impression on her. She took a sudden liking for him and when he asked her whether she would have a cup of tea with him in his flat she did not misunderstand him. Smilingly she said: "And what a cosy flat he has and so nicely furnished. I fell madly in love with it when I saw it for the first time."

Then she described to us the tremendous difficulties she and her brother had to encounter to secure a single room as soon as they landed in Bombay after the terrible exodus from Lahore.

While she was telling us about the horrors she had suffered I felt very sad and conveyed my heartfelt sympathies to her. She looked serene and calm and beautiful when she narrated the hard and difficult days she had spent in the forlorn and unknown city of Bombay. She was no longer the vivacious, mischievous and fascinating lady with the sparkling diamond necklace, but a woman who knew what hard real life was like. "Thank God, that is all over now. It is a thing of the past. Why should I bore you with all the horried things that happened to me? I am looking forward for the future", and she pressed the hand of Prakash, gratefully.

I told her something about Prakash.

"You know, he has been waiting for you for such a long time".

"Is that so?" she asked.

"I thought that he was a fool" I said.

"But why?" she asked.

"Would any sane fellow wait for an astrologer's prediction to come true?"

"But I don't understand" she said, asking amazed.

"Didn't Prakash tell you about the prophecy?" I asked her.

"No" she said.

I nudged at Prakash and said, "What a fellow you are".

She looked at us in amazement, nonpulsed, and said, "What's the game? Hope you are not up to any tricks".

"You can rest assured, we are decent fellows" I said.

●

Then she frankly told us that for half a second or so she thought that after all we might be only crooks, trafficking in women. When we heard that, we could not control our laugher, and I said, "Do we look like crooks?"

"But I have often heard that the greatest crooks are awfully nice-looking fellows", she said.

I was able to convince her that we were decent chaps and told her that she need not worry on that score.

Then she asked me: "What was the prophecy you referred to?"

"An astrologer told Prakash that one day he would meet a beautiful rich woman who would fall blindly in love with him" I said.

Coyly she said: "Is it not simply wonderful? I would like to meet that astrologer"

"When is the happy event going to come off?" I asked.

"You mean our wedding" she asked.

"Yes"

"In a few days" she said.

It was getting late; I wished them "Good Luck".

●

After a week or so I met Prakash. He was boisterishly gay and entered my room singing a popular tune and shouted, "Meet the luckiest man in Bombay" and embraced me. For over an hour he talked. He talked of only one person and that was about the heiress Sheila. He was so jubilant over his good fortune that I began to get bored hearing the same thing over and over again. For the umpteenth time he described to me her eyes, her ears, her nose and her teeth. I told him it was silly to tell one who has seen her in life and blood. But he would not listen. He said that I had no eye for beauty nor had I any poetry in me. Then he told me how warm-hearted and affectionate she was and with all her beauty and riches she would not hurt an ant. When he was about to leave he said, "Next time you come to my place I shall introduce you to her brother who is also a nice chap."

But that was the last time I saw Prakash. Strangely enough he did not invite me even for the wedding. However, after a month or so I felt curiosity to go and see him and Sheila. Swallowing my pride I went towards Malabar Hill and made my way towards Prakash's flat. I walked up the stairs and rang the bell. The door was opened and Sheila came out. "Hello Sheila, Prakash not in?" I said

But Sheila, instead of receiving me, shouted, "Who the devil are you? Get out", and she banged the door right on my face!

I tumbled down the steps, unable to make out what it all was. Then, when I was about to forget the whole business, that came, one Sunday afternoon, Prakash, in torn and tattered clothes, his hair dishevelled as if he would soon be off his mind

"What happened Prakash" I said in consternation

Prakash did not reply. He sat on a chair and began to weep.

Amidst tears what he told me was that Sheila was none else than a woman of ill-fame who, with the help of her so-called brother, ceprived him of all that he possessed!

"THE OLD PLACE HAS CHANGED HANDS"

Tepi Tales

An Indian in New Mexico not far from the site of the atomic bomb experiments was using smoke signals to broadcast a hymn of hate to his enemy. Threats, epithets and general imprecations swirled skyward as fast as he could manipulate the code. Suddenly a black cloud shot up on his horizon, mushrooming with awful speed to blanket the sky. The Indian dropped to his haunches, defeated. "Gosh," he said with envious admiration "I wish I'd said that."

★

An Englishman who visited a Red Indian village in the United States had been told that the Indians had amazing memories, and to satisfy himself he asked one of them, "What did you have for breakfast two months ago today?" Without hesitation the Indian replied "Egg."

Some years later the Englishman found himself in the district again, met the same man and gave the Indian greeting: 'How'

"Poached," replied the Indian.

★

A reporter button-holed a hurrying politician and asked what he thought about a certain international problem. "Don't bother me now" snapped the politician "I must make a speech. This is no time to think."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE rains came at last! Naturally, we feel happy about it. The heat of the day was rather exhausting. And now, just look! How wonderful the sky appears—and trees, nicely washed and clean with their grandeur of greenery .. It is Solace to the eyes, to soul itself! Sometimes, however, when there is water shortage —here or anywhere — how exasperated we become!

Since ealiest times, men have been trying to find ways to make rai, when Mother Nature holds out on them. One of the methods of the rain-makers of old was to pour water down from the tops of trees to create showers, in the hope that Nature would be encouraged to go and do likewise! And have we not heard of Poojas and Yagnas to please the Deity for pouring rain—

Recently several experiments, based on careful observation of atmospheric conditions attending rainfall, have had some success. In one method, slightly reminiscent of the mock showers of the ancients, planes flying over clouds heavily laden with moisture have seeded them inch pellets of dry ice, thus precipitating showers over a limited area

Another methods, simpler and less expensive, has also been tried out. Silver iodide smoke is released from ground units which can be moved about easily on trailer trucks Each dispensing unit is said to be capable of effecting precipitation over about 240 square miles These two methods seem to be the most practical of the modern rain-making techniques. However, both of then have been tried in the West. Here hardly anybody has heard of them

In America the right moment to attempt the "seeding" method is awaited and the experiment in weather control is being watched with keen interest Well, rainfall is today, as it always has been, one of the most important natural factors in the "health, wealth and happiness" of the world!—So, let it rain, let it rain! .....

Rescued From An Avalanche

Most people in this country are never likely to have the misfortune of being buried under an avalanche; but it is comforting to know that should it happen you can get out alive even if you are below twelve feet of snow The technique has been explained by Wilfred Davis of Denver, Colorado, who is Winter Sports Administrator for the Rocky Mountain Region who has himself been buried and has also rescued many others.

Mr Davis has led many American Forest Service parties that have rescued men entombed in the snow The units move across the width of the avalanche in two solid lines probing the snow with hollow metal tubes 14 feet long, and when they locate the buried persons the snow around is honeycombed with the tubes to provide air channels. Then the unit starts to dig out the entrapped person. In nearly all cases where persons have been dug out of less than 12 feet of snow they have lived.

From Here And There

The Poole Local Scouting Association propose building a District Headquarters where Scouts from any part of the world can stay when visiting the isle, where Scouting began

This hostel for world Scouts' would be built on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour where, in 1907, Robert Baden-Powell held an experimental camp which led to the formation of the Scout Movement a year later.

During excavations in Irak, of the Sumerian town of Shadippur, a number of clay tablets have been found, which bear the solution of a geometrical proposition 17 centuries before it appeared in Euclid.

Prabodh ("Paple") fond of brushes.

The problem is that ascribed to Pythagoras of the sixth century B.C. proving that the square on the hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle equals the sum of the squares on the other two sides

An attempt is being made to raise what is believed to be an ancient Roman merchant ship lying about a mile off Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. If it is raised it will be the only specimen of such a vessel in existence.

The largest mechanical press ever built has been supplied under the Marshall Plan and shipped from New York to Le Havre. It can apply a pressure of 3,500 tons to a sheet of metal measuring 29 feet by 4. The previous highest was 2,600 tons.

His Own Postman

Mr. Dave Snody, sheep farmer and smallholder on the lonely banks of Loch Shin, in Sutherland, has the rare distinction of being paid by the Post Office to collect his own letters.

When Mr. Snody, first settled at Loch Shin one of the first things he discovered was that the postman came on farther than the other side of the Loch, and that to obtain his letters he had either to row a mile across the loch or follow a rough seven-mile sheep track round the loch. But as the Post Office was obliged to see that the mail reached its destination an agreement was made: Mr. Snody was paid 10s a week for collecting his letters twice weekly.

This arrangement worked well till the hard winter of 1947 One morning Mr. Snody awoke to find Loch Shin frozen from bank to bank. Rowing a boat was out of the question, and a round trip of fourteen miles along the sheep-track not very inviting. Could he trust himself on the ice?

Then he hit on a bright idea. Taking a small ladder, he stepped between the two middle rungs and drew the ladder up to his arm-pits. With the ladder projecting fore and aft he then ventured on the ice, secure in the knowledge that if he went through the ladder would bear him up. However, the ice held and Mr Snody reached the other side in safety; and after that he cycled over the frozen surface of the loch until the thaw came.

Student Helps Student

All over the world students are helping students through the International Students Service. At Moni Pendeli near Athens eighteen girls students are being given a rest cure at a cost of lb. 9 a head. In many European countries colleges and universities are short of equipment; the ISS is planning to spend lb. 2,650 in their aid.

In China students are being helped to purchase food and soya beans. All over the world there is a shortage of textbooks, so ISS is arranging for supplies of books from this country and America for students in Central Europe. In Britain students are aiming at raising lb. 10,000 in 1950 to help other students. It's the poor that help the poor, says the old tag. It's the students that help the students, says the ISS

Take up a pencil, and connect the figures 1 to 2 and so on, up to the last—what have you drawn? Nice is it not?

Camel Facts

Baggage camels cover 40 to 50 miles a day when carrying loads. The camel's nostrils are so constructed that they can be closed during a sandstorm. The Bactrian camel has two humps, and is better adapted to mountainous country than esert. The Arabian camel has one hump and is best for desert transport. They are divided roughly into two classes—the dromedary, a swiftriding camel, and the ordinary baggage camel

Right About Turn!

The old Major was talking of his early days in India: "And of course, we used to go tiger-hunting—a wonderful sport, so long as you hunt the tiger; but sometimes the tiger takes it into his head to hunt you. Then I must admit the sport has its drawbacks."

A Wonder Engine

A new Diesel engine is said to be four times as powerful as engines twice its size; yet vibration is so slight that a two-anna may be balanced on edge on the casing while the engine is in motion. In addition to many stationary industrial uses, the engine may be used to run trains and ships.

***Little* Bina is wondering what joy and fun is in store for boys and girls during the Silver Jubilee of the Balkan-ji-Bari.**

Unbearable

In spite of his wife's protests the husband did not approve of the applicant for the maid's position.

"But she's a treasure," replied the wife. "Jut think of the reputation for cooking she bears."

"Who wants to eat she-bears, anyway?" retorted the husband.

Diplomacy

"I hope you didn't ask for a second helping of cake at the party," said mother to her small son.

"Oh no, Mother. I just asked Aunty for the recipe so that you could make some like it, and she gave me another piece without my asking."

Balkan-ji-Bari

A tea party was arranged in honour of the outgoing President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shrimati M. R. Masani. Tributes to her services rendered to the Association were paid on the occasion by Shimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, Shri Ganpati Shankar Desai, Shri C. K. Kamdar and Brother Shewak Bhojraj.

At the general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers held recently, great enthusiasm was shown by one and all for the Silver Jubilee celebrations work. Donations of about Rs. 5,000 were collected and promised on the spot.

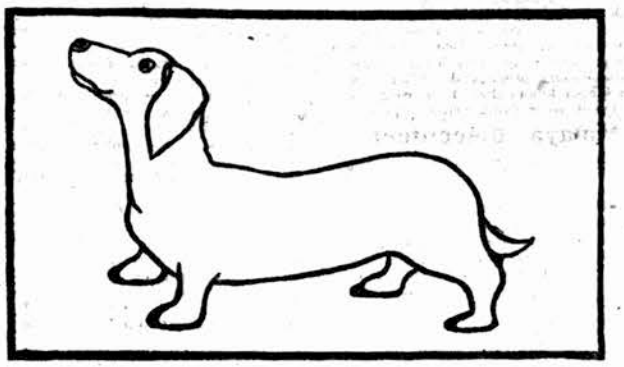
Shri C. K. Kamdar and Bhai Shevak Bhojraj visited the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari, where they spoke and related stories to the boys of the Unit, and had a heart-to-heart talk with the workers

Now, what about you? Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? And have you introduced it to your other friends? It is your duty not only to enrol yourself in the Association, but also to speak about it to as many persons as possible, so that they also take advantage of it.

Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Eangh mentioning your full address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you. Cheerio!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Paint this picture with your colours or crayons as best as you can, and show it to your parent and friends. They will be so much pleased with your effort—Dada's congratulations in advance!

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

NOT BANDITRY BUT A POPULAR FRONT

(Continued From Page 6)

control over Malaya. This provided sufficient time for the Communists to go underground, and hiding large dumps of Jap-forsaken arms and ammunition and whatever war material supplied to them by the Allies.

Soon these Chinese Communists availed the chance of revenging upon the Malayan police who during the Jap regime had hounded them. The guerilla view was that this very police force had been collaborators of the Japanese, and had taken a prominent part in their suppression. Thus lit the spark which caused the Malayan disturbances, during which there were many serious clashes between the Chinese and the Malays, quite unknowningly causing inter-racial feeling. This was the first time that communalism reared up its head, and became one of the greatest problems for the newly established government. It has however been stated that this situation was created by the British to cause hatred and dissension between the two races. Fortunately this condition of affairs was short-lived, as the Chinese and Malays saw the ruse in the and stopped the clashes.

Indo-Malayan Contacts

And now we come to the Indian side of the question. Indians too have had long connections with Malaya and the neighbouring countries for the last 2000 years. Indian traders had ventured across the Bay of Bengal to ply their trades mainly in gold, ivory, rhinoceros horn, aloes and camphor and Stories of Malaya's fabulous wealth soon spread in India creating great interest amongst the people. Inlian scholars familiar with Sanskrit accompanied the traders to study the land in all its aspects. The inhabitants began to appreciate the doctrines of these scholars so much that by slow degrees, they found themselves converted to Hinduism and Buddhism.

However it was not until after the advent of the 19th century, that Indians began emigration on a somewhat organised basis to the Straits settlements. The first place they went to was Penang, where they found employment on coconut plantations, and later on spice, tapioca and sugar-cane gardens. Due to absence of emigration laws, emigration continued without any hitch for a considerable period. However when the Straits Settlements were separated from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration was regulated through an Emigration Act.

With the passing of time, Indians proved useful on rubber plantations and became more in demand. Therefore they stated settling down in the country in larger numbers, despite the various restrictions stipulated from time to time by the Government of India. The Indian population increased steadily until December 1940, when their total was over 750,000. The last census in 1947 showed that their number for various reasons had gone down to 604,500.

Although most of the Indians in Malaya are employed as labourers on the rubber plantations, they are found in all walks of life. There are amongst them lawyers, doctors, engineers, businessmen, petty traders and government servants. Thousands of them have never been to India, having been born and bred in the country. They are organised in various ways though on no definite principles.

On the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, a fair number of Indians have interests in landed property, and in rubber and coconut plantations. Business connected with sports goods is virtually dominated by Indians. They are also engaged in profitable trade in cloth and piece goods. On the whole, Indian traders are honourable in their business and are resented by businessmen of other communities. Those born and bred in the country have come to love the country of their adoption. Quite a number have married Chinese, Malay, Eurasian, Siamese and occasionally European women.

Generally speaking, it can proudly be said that Indians have played an important part in the economic development of Malaya. As a matter of fact they come second only to the Chinese in this respect. It is due to their hard work that rubber production has reached such a high level.

Advent Of Subhas And I. N. A.

Prior to World War II, political activity amongst the Indians was taboo. The British C.I.D. was ever vigilant to spot out offenders. As a result, Indians had no other alternative, but to be loyal to the British both in Malaya and India. With the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, the authorities were wide awake to apprehend those known to possess pro-Axis or pro-Jap feelings. Therefore, it was not until the Japs under General Yamashita "The Tiger of Malaya" conquered the country that interest in politics was aroused amongst Indians.

Japanese propaganda constantly reminded Indians of their patriotic responsibilities towards India. Although this was primarily for their own benefit, there was tremendous response. With the arrival of Subhash Chandra Bose in the country, the Indian National Army was born. Indians in Malaya realised that freedom was a thing worth fighting, for, and gave their all to achieve the national cause. The whole situation caused a complete change of outlook in their lives.

On the close of World War II in August 1945, many Indians were prosecuted for their anti-British sentiments and activities during the Jap regime. Indians were arrested almost en masse due to their connections either with the India Independence League or the I.N.A. Apart from this, the condition of Indian labour was deplorable, and would have remained so had it not been for timely help that came. A great deal was achieved by the various official and non-official missions that visited Malaya, especially that headed by Pandit Nehru. On the establishment of Indian Independence, in August 1947, the Government of India took a wise step in appointing Mr. John A. Thivy as its representative in Malaya. Having been in Malaya for a very long period he knows the problems confronting the Indian population intimately and has done a lot for them.

Battle For Citizenship

The vital problem confronting the Indians in Malaya at the moment is the question of citizenship.

The view of the Malayan Indian Congress is that if responsibility of running the administration of the country is handed over to the Malayan people, it would have a tremendous psychological effect in the fight against terrorism.

On the other hand, the Malayan Government instead of giving in to the Indian view has acted otherwise. The authorities in Malaya have been unduly swayed by British Capitalism and Malay aristocracy, whose cause they pretend to champion. Hence the muddle that they have got themselves in. The British cannot have it both ways. They want the Indians to work on the plantations for them, and at the same time create such a situation as to squeeze the Indians out of Malaya as soon as their purpose is over.

To put it plainly the British desire the Indians to work in Malaya virtually as slaves. In the face of all this, can the British expect wholehearted co-operation from the Indians in their campaign against the insurgents? And what is perhaps more important, can Indian labour be completely drawn away from being victims of Communist propaganda, when Indian labour knows that the British will not grant their fundamental rights.

Malaya Discontent

Strange though it may seem, the Malays are a minority in their own country. They form about 41 per cent of the total population in the country, and are outnumbered by the Chinese. Since 1896, when the British completed their domination over Malaya, the Malays have been docile as ever. They are so not only by nature, but also due to the fact that the British have been clever enough to bring them up as such by a cunningly devised educational system, which has kept them from advancing politically for the last half a century.

Employing the old 'divide et impera' policy they have kept apart the Malay masses from Malay aristocracy who are not only mere puppets in British hands, but also have been rendered impotent by the various laws prevailing in the country. On the top of it all the British have all along pretended to protect Malay interests, in order to keep safe their own capitalistic designs.

In their heart of hearts, the Malays who since the earliest times have had strong ties with India, China and other Eastern countries have more understanding with the Asiatic races residing in the country than with the British who had put a brake to their political advancement. They are proud of their nationality and have often made it obvious to the British, that self-government must come sooner or later, and therefore why not now. When the British will fully realise that they are dealing with a disgruntled Malay population, it is left to be seen. Hence can anyone blame the Malays for their anti-British attitude. Their feeling is that "it is better to reign in hell, than be slaves in heaven."

Right up to the time of the Jap invasion, the Malays have been inert as far as politics are concerned. During the Jap co-Prosperity Sphere Scheme they were made to realise that they had a nationality, which since then they have been very conscious of. They have united themselves under the common flag of the United Malayan Nationalist Organisation (U.M.N.O.).

Although the U.M.N.O. is purely nationalist and non-communist in its ideology, the fact remains that Malays realise that they can only wrest power from the British by combining their ranks with the guerillas. Hence the insurgents have been getting substantial support from the native population.

What has been happening in the neighbouring countries of Indonesia, Indo-China and Burma, has had tremendous repercussions in Malaya. The Malays have been watching that during the last four years or so, vast changes have been taking place in S.E. Asia, and particularly the fact the Indonesians, their blood brothers, have been successful in their over-throw of the Dutch. They have also noticed with patient interest the advancement towards independence of the Indo-Chinese and the Burmese.

Communists Active

The disturbances became worse due to the fact that the police as a force had become demoralised, thus encouraging the Communists to flourish in their activities. They took advantage of labour unrest, demand for higher wages and amenities, and successfully incited the labour class to revolt against government policy. Then followed a wave of strikes all over the country, which included acts of violence.

Although the communists have been outlawed since July 1948, the British have not been able to successfully curb the disturbances.

Why is it that they have not able to do so, in spite of the vast resources in men and material at their disposal? The British have been gradually rushing in troops to such an extent that a conservative estimate puts the figure between 30,000 to 35,000 British, Gurkha and Colonial troops.

This figure however does not include the newley-organised Malay Regiment. And what is more, the police force has been more than doubled. There have been many reasons why the British have been unsuccessful in their effort to quell the disturbances.

The modus operandi employed by the communists is that they operate in compact bands in somewhat inaccessible areas. Being fully armed with modern weapons and being experts in jungle-warfare, they are powerful enough to maintain local superiority tmeporarily and long enough to execute their plans. Their raids are quick like lightning and as soon as their destruction is over, they flee back into their hideouts in the jungles. By the time the police or military arrive, they are nowhere to be seen. In many cases they lay ambushes for these troops and cause havoc amongst them on their way back to the jungles.

Therefore, the communist raids are a hit and run affair, terrorising the population to revolt against the present imperialist regime. In their raids they have mainly struck at British planters, and even Chinese planters who have been in sympathy with the British.

The majority of these victims were in isolated bungalaws in the rubber plantations, only a few of which possess good motorable roads. This accounts for the fact that aid has seldom reached on time.

Fifth Column Activity

In all their activities, the guerillas have struck a "liberation" note, aiming into the ears of the population to throw off the domination of the British. The successes of the communists in China had somewhat shaken the faith of the Chinese population in the ability of the British to protect them. Though outwardly showing loyalty to the British, they have actually remained inactive, thus inwardly showing their sympathy to their compatriot guerillas. This plea of liberation has caught the eye of not only the Chinese population but has also pricked up the ears of the Malays and other sections of the population in the country. Thus it will be seen that though the British have large numbers of troops, they are acting at a ladvantage, that is, they are in the midst of a disgruntled population. What is more, the insurgents are reinforced by an intricate and powerful intelligence system, whereby they get information of the movement of British troops very quickly. The British fully realise that there is a strong fifth column in the country.

Whether the population is communist minded is a secondary matter. Actually they are not by ideology. But there is a certain amount of sympathy for the insurgents not because they are inclined to communism so much as they hatred for the White masters.

The insurgents have been further reinforced by those amongst the people who were prosecuted by the British for their collaboration with the Japanese, even when there was little evidence of their disloyalty to the British.

Consequently there are in evidence amongst the guerilla Chinese, Malayas, Indians, Eurasians, Indonesians, and other races, thus giving the whole show a national tinge.

The close proximity of Thailand, which has for some years in the past been the melting pot of Asia, has been influential in providing assistance to the guerillas. Communists have been getting through to Malayas in spite of the so-called suppression of communism by the Songkram Government. This was the reason why the British approached the Siamese for mutual co-operation and assistance. Despite this, the area covered by the Isthmus of Kra has been one of the main bases of the communists. As a matter of fact the frontier between Malaya and Thailand had become the spearhead of the operations of the insurgents. Their hideouts have always been in the remote jungles, and they have been ingenious enough to move their headquarters from one thick jungle to another.

The Thai-Malayan frontier area is covered with thick impenetrable forests and that accounts for the reason why the British have been unable to disgorge the site of the insurgents' headquarters.

The communist fight for "liberation" is no doubt a part of a combined plan of communist expansion in S.E. Asia. For some time, the Red Star has been rising in Asia, and the British are wide awake to it. A very serious view has been taken of the whole affair.

Trend Of Future Events

What are the trends of future events in Malaya? Taking stock of the situation, the British are likely to further intensify their drive against the Communists. The effect of this drive will depend on communist activity in Burma, Indonesia, Indo-China and other neighbouring countries, and what reinforcements including supplies of arms, ammunitions etc reach the guerillas. Will the British take note of the rising nationalism and extend their sympathetic consideration for it? At the moment, this seems unlikely as the encouragement of self-government is absent somehow. The British are out to consolidate their position and grip over Malaya, their last stronghold in Asia. In any case, whatever their attitude towards Malaya may be, they have to in near future satisfy the political needs of the different races, prominent amongst whom are the Malays, Chinese and Indians. For without these needs being fulfilled, there can ever be peace in the country.

In The Name Of The Common Man

REPUBLICAN PARTY CHIEF EXPLAINS AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

BY A. SUBBA RAO

POLITICAL parties are the sinews of a modern democratic State. It is said they are the limbs and arms of an elected parliament in a democratic state. If the political parties are the yard sticks to measure the democratic stature of a nation, then it can be safely stated that the newly born Indian Republic is on the road to become a truly democratic nation.

Signs are not wanting to prove this. The approaching general elections which are the first under the new set up of the Republic, have given an incentive to democratic forces in the country to organise themselves under the banner of various parties. New political parties are springing up with distinct political and economic programmes. Even a small nation like the Indonesian Republic has about 12 political parties in its parliament. A big country like India has need for greater number of parties It is gratifying to note during recent months new political parties and grouping of others are in the process of formation in our country. One of the new comers to the political arena is the All India Republican Party. The moving figure behind this party which is in offing, is Mr. H. D. Raja who is well-known in political and business circles in Madras. Mr. Raja's contribution in the Indian freedom struggle is very considerable and he has a capacity and flair for organising.

Mr. Raja who was in Bombay for the organisational work of his new party explained to me the genesis and policy and programme of the Republican Party and vehemently felt that there was need for such a party in the present context of Indian politics.

Why New Party?

Q. Where is the need for new political party when there are already many and could you not join any of them and work your programme?

A. The aim of the Republican Party is to develop the nation on truly democratic principles and run the Government of the country in a truly democratic way. The Congress Party, by virtue of its historical role as a National organisation, has now turned into a party and has taken the reins of the Government without public sanction. The Congress Party is gradually developing Fascist with the aid of big business. The controlled economy, keeping at the same time control of the vast bureaucracy, has brought about a situation in the country where corruption and other forms of vice are becoming rampant. Black market is a direct result of controls, and the artificial bolstering up of prices in the name of control is directly responsible for the low purchasing power of the average man. Under the present regime, both big capitalists and organised labour are well off, and these people thrive on the sacrifice of consumers. The purchasing power of the common man is reduced, income dwindled and his existence itself has become impossible. Besides, he has no platform to express himself adequately. The average man is not properly organised and given a chance politically to express his point of view. Vast numbers of these people, in millions, find themselves on the point of extermination. It is to him, the common man, that this Republican Party addresses itself, so that he will refuse to be brow beaten, either by the ruling party, or socialist or communist parties. Hence, the need for this party. The question of working with other parties, is not a practical proposition, in view of the conflicting confusing nature of their policies and programmes.

Q. In what manner does your programme differ from others? What is the promise your party holds out to the average man?

A. The All India Republican Party is for India's severing connection with the Commonwealth. The membership of the Commonwealth of the British which is otherwise called the British Empire, is derogatory to the status of this country as a Republic. This country cannot be in the Common wealth, as there is nothing in common between us and the British. The British imperialists, whether Tories or Labour have hold on the territories of other peoples all over the world and they are fighting a grim battle in Malaya against Malayans or using Hong Kong as their Far Eastern Bastion and thereby encircled India all over.

Economically our country is dominated by the British who are acting as our brokers in world trade. The idea of sterling bloc in which we are compelled to be members is repugnant to the very idea of free trade with the rest of the world. Our membership in the sterling bloc is greatly detrimental to our free nation, as we are not getting a fair deal. By this, we have not been able to follow an independent course in the best interests of our country.

Q. What is your Party's Foreign Policy? Do you wish India to ally with any power Bloc?

A. The foreign policy of our party is to work our own way of life, with a friendly spirit to all nations, so that we may march forward as a strong nation, eschewing war.

Economic Programme

Q. What is your Party's immediate Economic programme?

A. The All India Republican Party aims at the development of the country. The party believes in rapid industrialisation of the country by getting help in respect of technical and capital goods, from any country without political strings attached to them. The party will concentrate on production of consumer goods, thereby eliminating shortage and want. There are serious obstacles placed by several other nations who have exploited our country by dumping their goods and they fear that if India is industrially advanced, their chances of exploitation will be gone. Therefore the country must devise all means by which the obstacles for our industrial growth are completely removed, and the nation marches ahead to industrial prosperity. This naturally follows that the old formula of Charka and Pirka development, which are the fads of Congress party, must be entirely given up

Q. Have you any bold programme to give immediate relief to the people?

A. Yes, we have. We will bring about the reduction of taxes first so that the country will have a cheaper administrative mahinery. While the people are ground down by poverty, unemployment and are having only one meal a day, the cost of the administration is mounting up day by day. The per capita tax payable by a citizen of our country to central, provincial and municipal administrations comes to roughly Rs. 25, whereas income of a person is only Rs. 50 or 60. Thus the cost of administration is highly disproportionate to the tax paying capacity of the average man. In order to experiment on the lives of our people, faddist legislation like Prohibition have been enacted resulting in more and more taxes on the people. This tax burden must be reduced and equitably distributed. Furthermore, the Republican Party believes that there is too much of concentration of power in the hands of the central bureaucracy which is not good for the development of a democracy and free citizenship. Regimentation of life and controls are the order of the day, hampering initiative and enterprise. The Republican Party does not believe in vexatious controls and it will give freedom for which the country has been thirsting so that the best talent can be put to use unhampered to work for prosperity of the nation.

Opposed To Communalism

Concluding Mr. Raja assured me that the party is opposed to all forms of communalism. He said that the country must be taught to think in terms of Bharatiyan and not sectarian.

IN NASIK OF EPIC FAME

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(Continued from page 5)

at a rough estimate, today stands near about 1,50,000.

Blessed with healthy and pleasant climate, the town sprawls on either bank of the Godavari, covering an area of over 5 square miles. The portion of the main town, on the right bank, is known as Nasik, while the one on the left is known as Panchavati and is connected with the main town by the Victoria bridge, built in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. Panchavati has several large temples—among them the "Kalaram" temple is considered the most sacred and important—and substantial dwellings, Dharamshalas and akhadas for sadhus

Tradition Has It

Next in importance to the Kalaram temple in Panchavati is the Sita-Gumpha, or the stone cave, where Sita dwelt before she was carried away by the ruler of Lanka (Ceylon), Ravana.

A mile away from Panchavati is Tapovan, where, in the olden days, sages practised penance and herein lies the place where Laxman cut off the nose (nasika) of Shurpanakha, the sister of Ravana, from which incident Nasik obtains its name.

Though, according to tradition, Nasik is supposed to be a town of extreme antiquity, the old town of Nasik is devoid of ancient ruins or bpildings except for a mosque standing on the site of the old fort. Between Panchavati and Nasik the river banks, for about half-a-mile, are lined with masonary walls and flights of stone steps or "ghats" On both the sides, places of worship fringe the bank, and even the bed of the stream is dotted with temples and shrines mostly devoted to God Shiva. The river is split up into a series of pools or tanks (kunds) bearing the names of Hindu dieties. The Ramakund naturally assumes a singular importance, as, it is believed, the river Ganges makes a confluence there, once in 12 years with the river Godavari, during the period of Simhast, which festival, in turn, is as famous as the Kumbmela at Hardwar. Presently, a new tank of very huge dimensions has been constructed and named after Mahatma Gandhi. It is a veritable boon to swimmers, in whom Nasik abounds, like Poona in push bikes and cyclists

The Town

Except for a sprinkling of newly built modern homes, the town has one main street with a number of small, narrow and crooked lanes branching from it. The work of town-planning is well under way and a few years may change the face of this town. Presently, however, one sees houses with two storeys built wall to wall on a plinth of two or three feet high. The fronts of many are rich in well-carved wood work and are famous for their architectural grandeur and beauty. Among them the Peshwa Wada, where the city Police Headquarters is situated, and another one, known as Jathar's Wada behind the famous Bhadrakali temple, are outstanding examples of their type. On the whole the place lends an air of a wealthy and busy town unlike other places in the Deccan. Tongas drawn by a pair of horses are the common vehicle of transport though taxis are available at no fixed price and the rickshaw has yet to make its appearance on the scene. Cycles are not much in vogue.

The town has a District Court, a big Police Training School, a college, a full-fledged Government High School for girls and a few cinema theatres. The newly built building of the Municipal office on the Main Road is its proud possession.

Near the Bhadrakali market and on the Panchavati side of the river bank a fruit and vegetable bazar assembles every morning, offering a rich variety of fresh green vegetables from the surrounding villages and amongst papayas, guavas, grapes, and uncultured mangoes are available in plenty in resptctive seasons.

Among the interesting spots in the neighbourhood are Trimbakehrwar, Gangapur, Pandav and Chambhar Caves, Ramshej and Mhasrul. The last place has been in news as the refugees from that camp were asked to clear out and go to Kandla port, only a few days ago.

Trimbakeshwar

Trimbakeshwar is 18 miles from Nasik and is one of the 12 Jyotir Lingas. The river Godavari has its source at this place in a mountain named Brahmagiri. The temple of Trimbakeshwar, the Brahmagiri, the Nilaparavata, Gangadwar and the holy Kushavarta Kund (tank) are places of outstanding interest. Monday is the proper day to visit this place as the image of God Shiv is taken in procession in a palanquin with a bejewelled crown, which is a rare sight these days Here also like Nasik, the priestly class plays host to the pilgrim or the tourist.

Gangapur, only five miles, is famous for its waterfalls and scenic beauty. Presently, a huge dam to canalise the water of the Godavari is under construction. The Pandhav and Chambtar Caves, also within similar range, are famous for the Buddhist and Jain caves. Ramshej is a mountain with the shape of a beadstead and is known to have been used by Rama for rest every night during his stay there. Mhasrul is famous for a Jain temple and every year a huge fair is held there in the winter season.

Besides these attractions, the city was famous for its unique golf Club and the grounds. With the end of the alien rule in this country, this sport diminished in its importance and presently the offices of the Reception Committee are housed in this Club that has seen many a gala Christmas on well-waxed floors.

Finally, a word about the people, who inhabit this place is necessary. A priestly class well versed in the Vedic lore is still to be found here amongst the Brahmins, but the tribe, for want of economic support, is fast vanishing from the scene. Though of modest means, the people are very hospitable, generous and accommodative in their attitude. A fine blending of the orthodox and reformed is nothing new to this place and the political pilgrim to the forthcoming Congress has a great opportunity of seeing this pretty place of atonement and penance.

T-BOMB AND KOREA

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(Continued from page 5)

right thing now is to have a nation-wide plebiscite. Surely we should have a "united Korea". But the interesting thing is that so often the Korean peasant, prepared to die, has preferred the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.A. (And for Ching Ming, the Korean, soon we may have to read Fritz Schultz, the German.)

Have the Soviets more to offer? Probably not. Is the Russian the freer system? Certainly not. Is Ivan Ivanovitch better intentioned than G.I. Joe or Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovitch Djugasvilli (alias Stalin) than Harry S. Truman? I doubt it. How then?

Thousands Who Believe

The heart of the matter is that, even more than in the case of the Fascist Fifth Column, there are thousands in every country of the world who believe the Kremlin doctrine, not because it is peculiarly reasonable or scientific or up-to-date or other than dictatorial, but because it is a doctrine held by men of faith—some ambitious to be commissars, some without personal ambition, but mostly, despite the thugs, men of faith.

IT IS INTERESTING THAT IN MAHATMA GANDHI'S INDIA WHERE THERE ARE ALSO MEN OF FAITH, IT HAS MET WITH ITS FIRST HOPEFUL REBUFF.

The trouble with the West is that it does not know what it believes—except in comfort and gadgetry, scientific power and success. It has a whole lot of theoretical coinage left over from the American revolution, about the right to "the pursuit of happiness" and from the Liberalism of the last century. It was good coinage but is now worn and defaced. It needs re-minting in the name of the dignity of man

It would be more accurate to say that the West does indeed know what it believes and so do democrats everywhere, but stumblingly, inarticulately, like a tired man just aroused from sleep. But the beliefs are never put into clear words.

Spiritual leadership is lacking. The trumpet is uncertain in sound. The propaganda of freedom has become an afterthought, and the Land of the Slave Camps spreads.

The man who is most right today is General Eisenhower. The most powerful bomb of all he says, is the T-Bomb-the Truth Bomb. Let us put the best scientific brains in the world, if we indeed believe that, into constructing it.—(WORLD COPYRIGHT).

Probe Into 'Second Sight' And 'Sixth Sense'

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(Continued From Page 4)

ters, a prearranged fee for each piece of usable information.

Occult Powers

Although the use of so-called occult powers to predict the future has been common in all parts of the world since ancient times, mind reading is a comparatively new art, dating from the period of the French Revolution. Its discoverer was the Marquis de Puysegur, a disciple of Franz Mesmer, the founder of the practice now called hypnotism. De Puysegur, who conducted hypnotic experiments on his estate near Paris, observed one day that a stupid peasant boy, who had fallen into a trance, suddenly gave signs of extraordinary intelligence. While in his sleeping stage, he seemed to acquire the ability to diagnose the cause of illness in others and prescribe treatments that led to apparent cures.

Other mesmerists found that they could obtain even more startling results. Mesmerized (that is, hypnotized) men and women seemed, while in the trance stage, to have the power of sending their minds out of their bodies, of communicating with persons far distant, of seeing places and things with which they presumably had had no previous contact. This phenomenon was attributed to a sixth sense—which was said to come into operation scoffs at the idea of a sixth sense. It attributes the often mystifying "revelations" of persons in a trance to a mixture of fantasies, long-forgotten memories, and unconscious wishes—the same kind of material that occurs in dreams and deliriums. That some of the things said by subjects in the moment the other senses were numbed..Modern psychology, of course, trance are occasionally startling, many psychologists believe, is connected with the fact that many people are not aware of how much they really do remember—including overheard words and phrases in other languages than their own. In addition, even the wildest fantasies and guesses can sometimes coincide with reality.

A Case In Point

Here is a case in point: An ignorant housemaid in London recently ran a fever and became delirious. In her ravings she spouted learned sayings in Latin and Greek. Subsequent investigations uncovered the fact that several years before her illness she had worked for a scholarly minister who had the habit of reading aloud to himself. A stenographer took down some of the girl's ravings; many of them were found to correspond to marked passages in books in the clergyman's library. The girl, in short, remembered and reproduced the sounds as a phonograph would, without understanding their meanings. The entire process was unconscious. On recovering, she had no recollection of what had occurred.

If nobody had taken the trouble to investigate this case, and you were told about it the way we are told about most of the dramatic cases of supposed clairvoyance, you would probably say, "Ah, here is a real illustration of a sixth sense. Explain 'that' away!" And you would no doubt put the phenomenon down as a baffling case of evident supernatural powers, or else say the girl was "possessed," and a spirit voice was talking.

The first professional showman to put the sixth sense (or, as it was later called, second sight) into his act was the great Chevalier Pinetti, an Italian conjurer who performed in practically all the capitals of Europe shortly before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pinetti, however, did not depend on the unreliable techniques of the mesmerists; he used his beautiful wife as a "medium," had her sit blindfolded on the stage, and communicated with her from the audience through an ingenious code system.

The system worked out by Pinetti is still used by many mind readers today—although in a more elaborate and flexible form. The performer asks the medium to identify some object or read some writing given him by a person in the audience. The first letter of each sentence he uses in talking to her spells out what she is to say. Thus, P-leas-e give me your attention. E-verything ready? N-ow concentrate" would inform the medium that the object to be identified is a P-E-N. Some of the codes, however, are extremely complicated.

Later Magicians

Later magicians, such as the Frenchman Jean Eugene Robert Houdin (probably the greatest stage magician of all time and in whose honour Houdini, born Harry Weiss, created his own stage name), as well as Herrman the Great and Robert Heller, improved on Pinetti's method, using hidden electrical equipment to signal the medium. Heller even rigged up a hidden telegraph ticker on the stage, and sent the medium code messages by means of wires extending down his legs to plates in his shoes, which, in turn made contact with terminals in the theatre carpet.

The most modern development of the Heller method is a pocket-size walkie-talkie carried by a confederate in the audience. A hidden lapel microphone picks up the conversation between the confederate and the spectator. The mentalist, sitting on the stage, listens in on the conversation through a miniature receiving set connected to a hearing-aid type of earphone.

Perhaps the most baffling and dramatic of all techniques used by virtuoso mentalists is "muscle reading"—which is sometimes called Hellstromism in honour of the magician who made it famous. This is to ordinary mind reading what high-wire work is to tumbling.

In New York recently, a well-known miracles-of-the-mind lecturer announced to reporters that he could find a hidden object anywhere on the island of Manhattan. One reporter offered a challenge. "Tomorrow," he said, "I will hide a three-cent stamp. If you find it where I hide it, you'll be the wonder of the age."

"Not only will I find it" said the performer, "but I'll bet you ten thousand dollars to your one-dollar bill that I won't miss."

The two met the next day at Times Square. The mentalist hailed a cab. "Hold this" he said, handing the reporter one end of a rolled handkerchief. He held on to the other. "Through this I can get the 'vibrations'."

He told the driver to circle the Times Square area. Leaning back, he kept the handkerchief taut and observed the change in tension each time the cab altered its course.

Suddenly the mentalist became certain of his directions. "Turn around," he said to the driver, "and head downtown until I tell you to stop."

Gone Too Far

The cab went down Broadway toward the Battery. The mentalist held on to the handkerchief. At Wall Street, some subtle change in the vibrations of the handkerchief made him feel that they had gone too far.

"Turn around," he said, "Go back the way you came." The cab turned and proceeded back up Broadway. After a few blocks, the mentalist called to the driver to stop. "That's far enough" he said. "We'll get out here."

Still holding his end of the handkerchief and keeping it taut as a fiddle string, he marched the reporter to the corner of the first cross street, hesitated a moment, then turned east toward the river. Halfway down the block, they passed a restaurant. Again the mentalist hesitated. He tightened his hold on the handkerchief, turned walked back past the entrance.

"This is our place," he said, and took the reporter inside. Three times the circled the room, as the proprietor eyed them suspiciously. Then the mentalist went up to a waitress. She smiled.

Pulling the reporter's hand with the handkerchief the mentalist made passes over her body as if he were frisking her without touching her. To the other patrons of the restaurant, quietly eating their lunch, it looked as if two fugitive Arabs were making salaams to a longlost princess.

"I know this is an unusual thing to ask of you," the mentalist said shyly to the waitress, "and I hope you won't be embarrassed—but would you mind raising your skirt just above your knees?"

The restaurant patrons thought they were viewing a lunatic. But the girl complied. Slowly she lifted her skirt. There, in plain view, an inch above the top of her stocking, was a purple, three-cent United States stamp.

Buffaloed

Completely buffaloed the reporter reached for his wallet and paid the mentalist his dollar.

Again we have the unbelievable. But the explanation is quite simple. In psychology there is a phenomenon known as "ideomotor action." In plain English, this is the tendency muscles, things that are on their people sometimes have of betraying, by unconscious twitching of their mind. If you hide something in a room, and you know I'm looking for it, eventually your eyes will give you away. You will have an irrepressible need to look at the hiding place from time to time like a murderer who needs to revisit the place of his crime. And if you were to hold one end of a handkerchief and I the other, your unconscious twitches would lead me directly to the spot.

Try this at the next party you go to; You will see for yourself how plain the signals can be. This does not mean, of course, that a feat like the one described can be performed by any bungling amateur. It requires sensitivity, acute awareness and years of practice.

Muscle Reading

Muscle reading was "discovered" in 1872 by a Chicago newspaperman named John Randolph Brown. One night, while holding his girl's hand, he found that she was telling him by little jerks exactly where she wanted to go. With practice, Brown learned to interpret the hand pressures to the point where in many cases he seemed to be "reading her mind." Soon after this, he made a bet with a fellow reporter that he could locate a pin hidden anywhere in Chicago. Brown won his bet; he held the hand of the man who had hidden the pin and walked straight to the hiding place, the door mat in front of the main entrance of the old Sherman House.

His success brought such a wave of notice that Brown decided to abandon newspaper work for show business. He is said to have accumulated around a quarter of a million dollars by exercising his so-called psychic gift. The man who perfected Brown's technique, however, and who transplanted it from America to Europe was the showman Washington Irving Bishop.

Bishop looked the part of a psychic; he was pale, tense, nervous, and subject to curious, trancelike spells. His death itself was a weird occurrence. After a performance at the Lamb's Club in New York, he suddenly dropped to the floor. He was taken to a hospital and pronounced dead. But since hospital physicians could find no organic cause for the death, an autopsy was performed. When Bishop's mother was informed, of the autopsy, she accused the operating surgeon of murder and brought charges. She claimed that Bishop had frequently been afflicted with cataleptic spells, in which all apparent animation ceased. Once before she said, after being officially declared dead, he had lain in a trance for twelve hours, then recovered as suddenly as he had "died."

When the papers in Bishop's pockets were examined, a card was found bearing out his mother's charges. It read, "To Whom It May Concern: If I am found apparently 'dead,' do nothing to me for forty-eight hours. I occasionally fall into a state which resembles death, but which is merely a trance. Get me to bed; keep my body warm....and have patience."

Surgeon's Trial

The surgeon was brought to trial and exonerated. It was held that he had not been remiss in his official duties, and that Mrs. Bishop's charge that her son was alive until the autopsy was performed was not supported by medical evidence.

"When examining physicians can find no evidence that a man's heart is beating," said the presiding judge, "I will accept testimony to that effect as evidence that the man is dead."

To make their demonstrations more spectacular, topflight mentalists will sometimes play long shots, taking chances that an ordinary person would list as suicidal. It is the success of these long shots that makes the mentalists great performers.

Just recently, for example, a famous mentalist announced to a group of newspapermen that he would read the headlines of a morning paper before the first edition came off the press.

The men agreed to put this claim to a test. They met him in a studio of a local radio station at the beginning of his scheduled evening broadcast. The mentalist wrote on a slip of paper what he implied was his 'reading,' folded the paper, sealed it in an envelope and gave it to a studio visitor to hold. The visitor, selected from the audience, was a Mr. Smith from a small town in Florida.

The foreman of the jury of newspapermen then telephoned the press-room.

"Read me the front-page bannerline of the paper now on the press," he ordered. Over his shoulder he repeated, "Five Thousand Dockworkers Go On Strike."

"Now, Mr. Smith," the mentalist called to the visitor from Florida, "will you please read the words I have written—exactly as I have written them?"

Mr. Smith tore open the envelope, adjusted his glasses and read. "Every word you have written is correct."

"Thank you, Mr. Smith," replied the mentalist. He then snatched the paper from Mr. Smith and handed it to the astounded reporters. The reporters saw for themselves. They could not believe their eyes. The mentalist's assistants quickly eased Mr. Smith out of the studio by a side door. Outside he was rewarded with a handsome "token of appreciation" for his generous cooperation. Meanwhile the mentalist mingled with the reporters and enjoyed his triumph.

What Happened

This is what really happened: What the mentalist had put in the envelope for Mr. Smith to read was quite different from the real newspaper headline. But when the headlines were announced by the man making the phone call, the adroit mentalist scribbled them on a pad concealed in his pocket. Mr. Smith a naive man, followed the mentalist's instructions to the letter. He read what was actually written. The message was actually: "Every word you have written is correct."

Mr. Smith read it straight, thinking the whole thing a gag. When the mentalist snatched the paper from Mr. Smith, he switched it for the one he had written after hearing the correct words—and handed this to the reporters. Mr. Smith probably still reminisces about the joke he played on those smart-aleck newspaper fellows in the Big City, and recalls nostalgically the texture of the bank notes that crossed his palm.

WARNING: The reader should not imagine that because he has read this article he is automatically equipped to expose the next mentalist who comes to town. Good performers thrive on skepticism. The more the audience believes it is on to the gimmick, the more ingenious the artist becomes. Many mentalists deliberately encourage suspicion, even making obvious moves that seem to give the act away, only to wind up with a finale proving that the Doubting Thomases were far out on a limb.

No Master performer sticks to a static routine; if he did, he would be overwhelmed by the competition of his more adventurous competitors. Mind-reading acts are constantly being improved, altered, embellished; and they, like everything else, are lapped by the waves of an era of exciting inventions.

All of which is to say that when you next see a psychic-looking fellow locate a hidden postage stamp in two minutes flat, don't rush out and say, "I know. Muscle reading!" That will be the time he finds the stamp without coming near anyone at all. It may also be the time—perhaps the first in the history of legerdemain—that a master mind has made a stamp radioactive.. and located it with a Geiger counter.

A kindly old sour asked the seven children of an acquaintance to tea. The youngsters ranged from three years to fourteen. As they streamed into the drawing-room her brain reeled and their Christian names failed her.

"And which one are you, dear?" she asked a solemn boy of seven.

"Me?" he said, importantly. "I'm the one with the spectacles."

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New Prohibition Technique In U. P.

Economic Problems Of Addicts To Be Solved

A new experiment in enforcing prohibition and wiping out illicit distillation is being made in Uttar Pradesh. Prohibition so far had been considered a question of enforcing a law and naturally only the force of the machinery of law or at best a certain amount of social compulsion as that of caste Chowdharies and Panchayats had been used. But if it was true that it was a problem of personal and economic distress of individuals who were victims of a defective social order, it had to be attacked on a different plane.

The economic problems of the addicts had to be solved and those who were engaged in illicit distillation for their livelihood had to be provided with alternative and more profitable employment. But before this could be done an assessment of the actual problems of addicts and illicit distillers was necessary. With this end in view the State Government sponsored a non-official investigation-tour in some parts of Rae Bareli which, in spite of total prohibition in the district, is notorious for its excise crimes. Principal S. B. Viragi of the Allahabad Harijan Ashram was approached by the Government and he agreed to enlist the help of some local social workers University teachers and inmates of his Ashram and organized a tour of the villages selected for the purpose.

He came to Rae Bareli with a batch of 40 workers from Allahabad on June 15, and after an official reception left on foot for the villages. Pura-Maulvi-Khurd was the first village visited by his party. Professor M. K. Ghosh, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Mr. O. P. Bhatnagar, Mr. A. N. Agarwal and Dr. S. P. Naithani—all teachers in the Allahabad University, made personal contacts with the addicts and distillers in the village. By handling them tactfully and delicately, the Professors were able to win their confidence.

They came to know that these people had no land nor any other occupation to support their families except illicit distillation and trade of contraband liquor. Twenty-three families notorious for crimes were approached and they all had the same problems, and the same demand—land for agriculture. With an assurance from the district authorities that fallow land would be allotted to them, Principal Viragi pursuaded them to sign prohibition pledges.

Heavily Indebted

The plight of the illicit distillers in village Udari was still worse. About 21 of them frankly admitted their association with excise crimes but then they had nothing else to do to earn their livelihood. They were heavily in debt which they knew they would never be able to pay off because of the usurious rate of interested at 150%. They too clamoured for land. Pig-rearing was the only occupation on which they could fall back in times of need but that, too, was not profitable as the breed of pig they had did not fetch a good price in the market.

Co-operation for providing facilities of credit, manures, implements and seeds appeared to be the only solution for improving their lot. The comparatively better-off people in the village were anxious to form a co-operative society for themselves; the visitors pursuaded them to include the illicit distillers in their society and they were promised a stud boar for improving the breed of their pigs by the Animal Husbandry Department at a nominal cost of Rs. 10/-.

Principal Viragi's party visited in all about 22 villages and contacted no less than 300 distillers and addicts. The chamars of the Maha Khera village had drank liquor costing Rs. 84,000/- in the course of last four years; they had a very good cottage industry in their leather works but they were neglecting it for want of adequate help for its improvement, and whatever they earned they were drinking away. The local representatives of the Co-operative Department promised to help them in organizing themselves on co-operative basis and secure necessary help for those who promised to give up their habits.

Wherever the visitors went, they inspired the confidence of the people, for they listened sympathetically to their tales of woe. They tried to solve their common problems and persuasively suggested solutions of their individual problems.

Their direct and sincere approach sometimes had immediate effect and a social worker of the 'Pasi' community, a community whose ancestral occupation has been distillation, after listening to the visitors at another place invited them to his village, Majhar Ka Purna, which was not included in the programme of the party.

Impressed by the sincerity of the visitors, the Pasis brought out their distillation utensils and paraphernalia from their hiding places and broke them publicly, taking a vow of abstinence. The same thing happened in another village, Bahai, and in Sarai Dagosha, guided by the distillers themselves, the party found out jars of fermented "mahuva" and bottles of liquor kept securely underground and boilers and pipes and other distillation apparatus hidden in the fields near the village tank.

Wherever facilities for earning their livelihood by honest means were promised by the authorities who were with the party, the visitors were given spontaneous support. The heartiest welcome to the party was given by the women who had to face beatings from their drunken husbands and to manage ruined households.

In every village, the party formed vigilance committees to see that not only the promises made by the addicts and distillers but those made by the authorities for assisting them in rehabilitating themselves are kept by the parties concerned. The sincerity of Pasis became evident when the leader of the party, Principal Viragi, paid a surprise visit to village Bahai, which had earlier been covered in the course of the tour. They were told that the Pasis had now taken a decision in their caste Panchayat to impose fines on those who break their vows. Those who know what authority their caste Panchayat enjoys amongst Pasis can understand what this decision means. The Pasis are a community known for its fearlessness and strength of character and if they once decide to do a thing they do it.

The Experience

The experiences of this tour of the Allahabad party are revealing. The U.P. Government are now launching a new constructive attack on the problem of prohibition and checking distillation by co-ordinating the activities of their different Development Departments, Co-operative, Industries, Revenue, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Land Reclamation, Education, Panchayat Raj, Prantiya Rakshak Dal, with the Excise Department in the affected areas.

Total prohibition was first introduced in the U.P. in 1947 in two blocks of seven districts and was followed up in some other districts in subsequent years, but due to financial difficulties it is not being extended to new districts this year. The period of suspension of its extension, however, is being used on consolidating it in the already dry districts by assisting the addicts and distillers to economically rehabilitating themselves.

HOW THE ILLITERATE DO IT

Villagers 'sign' Prohibition pledge with their thumb impressions.

Polio Expert Back In India

Dr. M. V. Sant, Hon., Orthopaedic Surgeon at Nair Hospital, returned to Bombay recently by an Air-India plane after the completion of his study-tour in the U. S. A. and U. K. He was awarded a Travelling Fellowship by the World Health Organisation of the United Nations to go round and observe the work in the field of Rehabilitation of crippled and disabled, particularly as it applied to Poliomylities. During his 10-month tour, Dr. Sant visited over 60 Institutions in 19 different cities in the United States and was very much impressed by what he saw.

Dr. M. V. Sant

The way in which the U. S. A. was handling this national problem No. 1 was remarkable, he said. It should be possible to rehabilitate 96 per cent of the cripples—from whatever cause—and over 80 per cent of these could be utilised for gainful employment. Despite the initial high costs and the present economic condition of the country, Dr. Sant believes, India could afford to rehabilitate these persons, because, in the long run, it would pay high dividends.

He said it took two World Wars to impress upon the people of the Western world the importance of this problem. Paradoxical though it may appear, today, out of that suffering chaos and misery of the war, has sprang up an opportunity and hope for the millions of handicapped, not only in America but the world over. It was a hard way to learn the lesson but nevertheless they have learnt it. Is it necessary for India to wait that long?

Dr. Sant expressed the hope that it should be possible to do a lot by harnessing our present resources, and with the co-operation of the public, the Municipalities and Government. The Industry could contribute a major portion towards maintainance of Rehabilitation clinics as it would be the ultimate beneficiary.

MULTIPLES IN 88S!

ONE of Nature's most mysterious laws seems to govern the birth of twins, triplets, and quads.

For some strange reason which has not yet been explained by science one birth in eighty-eight is of twins; one birth in eighty-eight multiplied by eighty-eight is of triplets; and one birth in eighty-eight multiplied by eighty-eight multiplied by eighty-eight is of quadruplets.

This "law" was discovered fifty-two years ago and scientists have been trying to solve its mysteries ever since. Identical twins are always of the same sex. They are usually reflections of one another.

Two such twins, separated at birth and unaware of one another's existence, who met for the first time at the age of thirty, were practically identical in every way. Both were electricians, both had married in the same year, both had one child and a dog of the same name.

DOROTHY LAMOUR DOES HER BIT

The sultry sarong siren, DOROTHY LAMOUR, her husband and their son JOHN, have their fun at the expense of the famous harlequin—BONZO the clown—who never had his nose pressed by a prettier girl...

Feathered Fancy

The psychiatrist's nurse entered the consulting-room in a hurry. "Oh, doctor," she exclaimed, "there's a woman in the waiting-room whom you should see at once."

"Has she an appointment?"

"No, doctor, but there'll be no one left who has if you don't get rid of that ostrich."

"Ostrich?"

"Yes, doctor, she's brought an ostrich with her and he's scaring everybody to death."

"You'd better bring her in!"

The psychiatrist stared speculatively at the overdressed blonde who entered with her feathered companion. "Sit down, madam, and tell me what's wrong with you."

"Nothing is wrong with me, doctor. The trouble is with my husband. He thinks he's an ostrich."